FREE INDIA

35th Year Of Publication ✶ March 10, 1974 ★ 20 Paise

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ON 11 MAR 1974

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New Criminal Procedure

Pioneer In A-fusion

Spotlight on Oil Crisis

Mentally Sick Myth Burst

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A Page Full of Humour

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY

First Steps

The first Soviet-Indian symposium on Methods of growing High Quality Varieties and Hybrids of Rice took place in the USSR last summer at the All-Union Rice Research Institute in "Krasnodar", centre of the Southern agricultural region, which has of late become one of the main rice-growing areas of the Soviet Union.

The main aim of the Krasnodar symposium was to approve a plan for cooperation between India and the Soviet Union envisaging a transition from the exchange stage to more active cooperation, the stage of joint work on concrete scientific problems.

"We Soviet rice growers always display interest in the scientific discoveries of our Indian colleagues and apply their experience in our daily work of creating new varieties and hybrids," said Gennady Romanenko, M.Sc. (Econ.), Director of the All-Union Rice Research Institute, head of the Soviet delegation at the symposium.

The Soviet selectioners face problems, some of which have already been successfully solved in India. For instance, disease-resistant rice with oblong grains, and varieties with high technological and culinary qualities are grown in India.

The Indian delegation at the Karasnodar symposium was composed of Dr. Padmanabhan, Director of the Central Rice Research Institute, Dr. Sharma, associate of the Agricultural Research Institute in Hyderabad and Dr. Dikshit, economic adviser on botany of the Uttar Pradesh government.

The head of the Indian delegation, Dr. Padmanabhan, said:

"At the symposium we learned a lot of interesting things. We liked the new Soviet machines for pollinating crops and fertilising the soil. Besides that we received ample information on matters of interest to us: low-stem hybrids of the Soviet selection, early rice and various sorts recommended for areas with different natural and climatic conditions. All Soviet varieties cannot naturally produce high yields in Indian conditions, with the exception of Kashmir. This does not, however, lessen our interest in them as selected species. The symposium provided us with an opportunity to discuss problems of continued scientific exchange.

"We shall in the near future undertake joint research. Conducive to this is the plan for Soviet-Indian cooperation in creating high-quality varieties and hybrids of rice approved by the symposium."

Soviet varieties of rice roused interest of Indian scientists.

In the experimental fields of the Scientific-Research Institute of Rice in Krasnodar.

The rice-growers of India and the Soviet Union consulting each other.

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READ
FREE
INDIA

Tamil Nadu shows better production without Planning; Limited Resources being frittered away by India

Only Gandhian Simplicities Will Save Nation

IT SEEMS perverse to think that, after twenty-six years of a long denied and much sought after Freedom, the first fruits of it should still continue to taste bitter or rancid in the mouth, writes "Vidura" in the Organiser special number.

He adds:

I know how the official line is to exhort us to count our blessings and look on the brighter side of things,—that to be defeatist even before the battle is joined is unnatural sadistic pleasure in running down their own country. But what are the entries on the credit side to make us reconcile ourselves to a lot in which prices are spiralling giddily, adulteration is the rule, and unaccountability is the *magna charta* of politicians, administrators, public corporations and ministerial services, so that the word corruption rends the air, and the culprits themselves join in the general hue and cry.

TOWERING PERSONALITIES

Is it not rather odd to find the President himself, admitting more in sorrow than anger, that there has been a steady erosion of moral values, horizontally and vertically? Speaking the truth has become a rare feat and doing good is doing yourself well. Apparently he is powerless to stop it either by the exercise of his constitutional powers or by the force of his own moral standing example and prestige! He is surrounded by all the pomp and circumstance of a potentate of the first magnitude but he is hardly better than a cipher—a gilded cipher if you like, but a cipher still. It therefore amounts to admitting that the salt hath lost its savour and we do not know where with we can salt it again.

This, erosion of moral values, is highlighted by the absence of towering personalities, which has been rather more accentuated since the passing of Mahatma Gandhi. As long as he lived, his every single word was law to his followers and a veto on the government which felt itself, again, immobilised by his actions and attitudes.

Nor was Gandhi alone in or for his time; he had a following of dedicated and high-minded people who brought home to the business and bosoms of men the mental and moral requirements of those who would labour for the public weal without a single thought of self or pelf. Among his contemporaries were Tagore the poet, Rt. Hon'ble Sastri, 'orator of the empire', jurists, administrators, scientists and writers of the very first rank who seconded with their efforts his labours to load the content of Swaraj, even before it came, with the pure gold of patriotism as a religion.

Whether all the country became converted to Gandhism is not the pertinent question of that milieu. Rather it was the emotive and psychological effect of such a holy barrage of exhortation, homily recollection of our imperishable past, heritage and its continuing validity that galvanised all into a state of exalted fervour which helped them to rise above their petty limitations.

But even the Mahatma once felt so frustrated that it was whispered that he would fast himself unto death rather than fight against such heavy odds, that he sent two of his trusted disciples to seek guidance from Sri Aurobindo at Pondicherry and Sri Ramana Maharishi at Tiruvannamalai. This might sound apocryphal now but it was then widely believed that both those emancipated souls urged him strongly to stick to his post and do his duty since he had chosen the path of a *karma-yogin*, unlike themselves who had renounced the world less for their own salvation than to show it how to save itself likewise.

"...Shortages occur monotonously but they are not visualised and prevented by timely action. On the other hand, without any fanfare of planning, Tamil Nadu was able to produce a surplus rice crop and has been exporting to Kerala, Maharashtra and even distant Bengal! Traditionally, Tamil Nadu depended on Nellore rice, but it has long been a thing of the past. So the conclusion is that things happen without planning and what are planned never happen at all!..."

Altogether therefore, in those years of our national struggle, we were in no doubt that we had the inestimable privilege of living and walking with gods in human shape or god-like men in the immemorial tradition of our cultural history.

But how sadly and soon did the over-all picture change out of all recognition from the Original! Gandhi's voice was stilled but, more grievously, Gandhi's priorities and imperatives were thrown into the scrap-heap. A solitary derelict or two of the Gandhian era still live, but in such complete *purdah-cum-mounam* that they might as well be dead so far as the country in its present crisis is concerned. Prophet Mohammed wound up the prophetic line with himself as the last by a stroke of policy which has stood his name and influence in good stead to the present day. But in dismissing Gandhism with Gandhi, we have done a more grievous and irreparable wrong to ourselves, and are now engaged in making ourselves the laughing stock of the world.

MOLOCH OF PLANNING

The President's voice has so often been associated with platitudinous utterance that it does not count; and our misfortune is that there is no other voice to rise above that of captains and kings to reprove us for our backslidings and enforce the elements of the good life by example and precept. On the other hand, we have had to suffer a mush-room growth of false prophets who have found a capacious and cushy sanctuary in the labyrinths of the Planning Commission whose singular and identical distinction is to be exposed as charlatans, yet thriving on their charlatanry with an unnatural

(*Contd. on page* 11)

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

Finite human being shall never know in its fulness Truth and Love which is in itself infinite.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Mar. 10, 1974

TAMILNADU BUDGET

The Tamilnadu Budget for 1973-74, presented by Dr. M. Karunanidhi in the Assembly, contains many welcome features.

Most important among them are the rationalisation of general sales tax, commercial tax, motor vehicles tax and increased levy on liquor.

Raising S.T. exemption limit from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 and bringing in of 59 more commodities under the single point ta are a real boon to small traders who have been complaining of harassment by Commercial-tax officials.

The pension benefit scheme for the public—especially the lower salaried class—will be welcomed by all. There is nothing novel about the scheme as some nationalised banks are already working some such projects linking with savings Procedures are yet to be formulated and the real benefits can be assessed only then.

The District Development Corporations are a move in the right direction. But well-intentioned projects invariably fail because of lack of zeal at the bureaucratic level.

The most objectionable part of the budget is the levy of additional power surcharge of 15 per cent (raising it to 30 per cent) on all H T. and L.T. industrial and commercial loads. With the frequent threat of cut in power supply, the industries are not assured of full working and the demand for paying more for less consumption is a bad policy, which is sure to raise cost of production leading to increase in prices of finished products.

We agree with the Chief Minister in his reference to the failure of "economic management at the national level".

Leo Tolstoy And The Orient

By Y. CHELYSHEV, D.Sc. (Philology)

THE book Leo Tolstoy and the Orient by Alexander Shifman is well known both in USSR and abroad. A short while ago the author presented this book in the form of a thesis for his Doctorate at the Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Moscow.

Together with Prof. D. Blagoi and Prof. A. Krasnov, well-known scholars of Tolstoy's works, I was appointed official judge of this thesis. My job was to give an appraisal of the book from the standpoint of Oriental studies.

An appraisal of Alexander Shifman's work has already appeared in the Soviet and foreign press, where it is adjudged a fundamental research work in the history of literature, which has broadened our conception of the multifaceted life and works of Leo Tolstoy.

Studies of Russia's literary ties with the Orient have a fairly old tradition. The foundations of this science of great importance were laid by the Russian Orientalists V. P. Vasilyev, S. M. Georgiyevsky, I. P. Minayev, F. I. Shcherbatskil, A. I. Barannikov, V. A. Gordlevsky, and Y. I. Krachkovsky. Academician N.T. Konrad made a tangible contribution to this field of knowledge. It was under his guidance that Shifman wrote his monograph. We have by now accumulated and studied a wealth of factual materials on the interest evinced by Eastern writers in Russian culture. However, this cannot be said about the studies of the Russian writers' contacts with the East.

The monograph under reference is the first fundamental research work in this field. It covers an unusually large volume of materials relating to the history of literature and Oriental studies. The researcher has covered approximately 60 years of Tolstoy's life of creative activity, during which his views on history and philosophy, his socio-political ideas, including his conception of the Orient took shape. The author of the book analysed the links between the world outlook of the Russian writer and the philosophical and ethical systems of the East. He studied these links while analysing the Oriental theme in Tolstoy's fiction and journalistic writings devoted to the East.

On the whole it follows from the thesis that Tolstoy was not only a great literary genius and eminent humanist, but also an excellent student of Oriental studies whose heritage is worthy of extensive study.

Shifman's monograph has seven chapters in accordance with the number of countries and regions with which Tolstoy maintained close contacts Every chapter contains material of great interest to Orientalists.

Let us take the chapter "Tolstoy and India." Until recently our information on Tolstoy's contacts with that country was limited to his correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi. Out of Tolstoy's "Indian" works our Orientalists knew only his well-known article "Letter to a Hindu" and some of his presentations of Indian folklore. Shifman's monograph shows that these ties were far more extensive. The author has revealed dozens of hitherto unknown "channels" through which Tolstoy intensively developed his contacts with India.

For the first time the author has published Tolstoy's correspondence with 12 outstanding men of India, philosophers, writers, publishers and fighters for independence. He has added a scientific commentary to this publication. At the same time Shifman enriches Tolstoy's correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi, by a letter from the latter to the former which has not appeared in print before. It is now evident from this material that Tolstoy closely followed the social movement in India, that he sharply reacted to the events there and that his articles played a significant role in the ideological struggle in that country.

The monograph gives a complete picture of Tolstoy's ties with Mahatma Gandhi. While in India Shifman, in addition to the above letter, found four of Tolstoy's short stories in Mahatma Gandhi's translation, a biographical essay on Tolstoy written by Gandhi in 1905, an introductory article by him to Tolstoy's story "God Sees the Truth But Will Not Say it at Once" (1905), his introductory article to Tolstoy's "Letter to a Hindu" (1909), the little-known article by him "Leo Tolstoy and the Youth" (1928) and a number of other interesting materials. At the same time the author has for the first time made a comparative analysis of the world outlook of Tolstoy and that of Gandhi showing the common features as well as the points of difference in their doctrines.

The author was able to collect and collate this wealth of material, thanks to 25 years of research in the museum and archives of Leo Tolstoy and

(Contd. on page 12)

ON THE COVER

Mr. M.G. Ramachandran, founder of the Anna D.M.K. whose party has gained new "respectability" by coming to power in Pondicherry.

A film artiste with a specially "good" name, he has made history in Tamilnadu by building up a strong political party within a very short period. And his new party has effortlessly and successively defeated the other established parties like the split and the united Congresses and the ruling D.M.K. in elections.

It is not clear how long the Pondy Government will last but Anna DMK has become a real power to contend with.

"Tiger Thathachari"

WHO does not know Tiger Thathachari, who roared like a lion on the stage? Who has not seen the proud advocate who refused to relent because principles were more important to him than passions? Who can forget the "Major's" sterling performance in "Tiger Thathachari" both on the stage and screen? The screen version of the play "Tiger Thathachari" produced by Senthil Films is an out and out Major Sundararajan's picture, in practically every frame of which he appears, and what is more he gives distinction to his role, as well as to the picture.

The story is about an Advocate who resolves to expose the cause of a Harijan girl, spoilt and deserted by the villain. He sticks to his resolution come what may to his own reputation or the happiness of the members of his family. The picture is as good as the drama and in some sequences more impressive.

Sundararajan has given a memorable performance lending weight and dignity to his role. He takes every situation in his stride, no matter how tense the situation is. Veeraraghavan reveals his histrionic talents acting with abandon, but with effect. M. Bhanumathi and P.R. Varalakshmi are adequate in their parts.

T. K. T. Durairajan who is responsible for the story and the dialogues has done quite a good job. Soolamangalam sisters as Music directors have produced pleasing tunes. V.T. Arasu has directed the picture, which is entertaining as well as thought-provoking.

—M. A. SRINIVASAN

City Train Timings

NOV 1, 1973

MADRAS CENTRAL

	Dep.	Arr.
Howrah Janata	8-40	19-15
Tatanagar Exp.	13-35	14-10
Howrah Mail	20-55	5-05
Circars Exp.	22-20	6-40
New Delhi Exp.	8-25	17-45
Hyderabad Exp.	12-50	10-15
Delhi Janata	14-00	15-55
New Delhi-Air-conditioned/Grand Trunk Express*	19-45	10-55
Dadar Express	9-50	17-15
Bombay Janata	13-40	14-05
Bombay Mail	21-50	5-15
Tirupati Exp.	7-15	21-30
Brindavan Exp.	8-10	19-05
Bangalore Exp.	14-25	13-25
Bangalore Mail	21-35	5-40
West Coast Exp.	12-25	14-45
Kerala Express	16-25	9-25
Mangalore Mail	20-20	7-00
Nilagiri Exp.	20-00	7-25
Cochin Mail	19-20	6-10
Gudur Pass.	8-45	22-50
Gudur Pass. (via Arkonam)	—	22-00
Vijayawada Pass.	15-20	12-40
Vijayawada Parcel Passenger	23-45	4-15
Raichur Pass.	9-25	19-55
Tirupati Pass.	17-00	9-45
Bangalore Pass.	6-05	21-00
Jolarpettai Pass.	11-20	14-25
Arkonam Pass.	18-10	—
Olavkot Parcel Passenger	21-25	6-10

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Cholan Express	9-50	16-25
VirudunagarJanata	15-20	7-45
Rameswaram Exp.	19-30	8-05
Tiruchi Pass	6-45	
Nagore Fast Pass.	15-55	12-05
Trivandrum Pass.	21-20	5-20
Madurai Parcel Passenger	22-25	4-50
Shencottah Pass.	—	21-15

CHORD LINE)

Trivandrum Exp.	8-10	18 10
Kanyakumari Exp.	18-15	8-35
Trivandrum Mail	19-00	7-15
Pandyan Exp	20-10	6-40
RockFort Express	22-00	5-40
Rameswaram Passenger	11-00	15-50
MADRAS BEACH		9-55
Chingleput Pass.*	17-07	10-40
Kancheepuram Passenger*	17-33	9-55
Kancheepuram Passenger	18-12	9-13

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New Code Of Criminal Procedure

By S. BALAKRISHNAN,
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs

IF there is any law, apart from the Constitution of India, with which every individual comes into frequent contact or which concerns his day-to-day activities, it is the Code of Criminal Procedure. The recent enactment by Parliament of a new Code of Criminal Procedure to replace the existing Code, enacted more than 75 years ago by the British, has been eagerly awaited by the general public as well as by the lawyers and jurists.

The new Code brings the old law up-to-date and seeks to secure several improvements to meet the needs of the present day, to simplify the procedure, without prejudicing the right of an accused person to get a fair trial and to ensure that delays in investigation and trial which hit the poor hardest are avoided. I intend to cover a few of the more important changes made in the existing law by the new Code.

After India attained independence, the long awaited reform of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was implemented by many States, though the actual scheme of separation differed from State to State. The new Code provides for a uniform set-up of criminal courts throughout the country based on the principle. Magisterial functions of the Executive will be restricted to the prevention of crime and maintenance of law and order, while judicial functions relating to trial and conviction of an offender will be performed by a separate hierarchy of Judicial Magistrates under the control of the High Court. A special class of Judicial Magistrates will function in Metropolitan areas with a population of more than one million and they have the facility of adopting a simplified procedure designed to secure quicker disposal.

One of the general complaints about the old Code was that the antiquated procedure provided by it bred long delays at the stages of investigation, trial, appeal and revision. The new Code incorporates several changes to reduce the delays at all the stages.

SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURE

In the first place, indefinite prolongation of investigation by the police has been made very difficult. Where the offence under investigation is punishable with imprisonment for not more than two years, a Magistrate can stop the investigation if it is not completed within six months. Further, in every case, including the serious one, if the investigation is not completed within two months, the accused will be entitled to be released on bail.

The new Code also prescribes periods of limitation for launching prosecution in cases punishable with not more than three years imprisonment, and this novel feature may promote diligence in prosecution besides securing other advantages.

As regards trial of cases, the procedure has been improved in a variety of ways mainly to reduce the scope for delays. To mention only a few, offences punishable with imprisonment upto two years can be tried summarily with a simplified procedure. Commital proceedings in sessions cases have been abolished. Summons to witnesses can be served by post. In petty cases the accused can plead guilty by post and remit the amount of fine specified in the summons without appearing before court. Evidence of witnesses can be recorded by stenographers.

Some of the longest delays in criminal trials under the old Code are attributable to two facilities, the first which provides for a compulsory stay of proceedings in a Magistrate's court on the mere intimation of an intention to move for transfer, and the second which enables every interlocutory order to be challenged in revision. Both these facilities have been taken away in the new Code.

ABUSE OF LEGAL PROCESSES

Another general complaint about the old Code related to the not-infrequent abuse of its provisions by the police against innocent persons. Quite a few changes have been introduced to eliminate chances of abuse of a flagrant type and also to further liberalise the facilities available to an accused person. An arrested person should be informed of the grounds of his arrest and of his right to be released on bail. He cannot be kept under police custody for more than twenty-four hours after arrest, or after he has expressed his unwillingness to make a confession. An arrested person in custody will have a right to be medically examined so as to help him in his defence or to prove that he was subjected to assault during custody. Bail provisions have been liberalised and bail can, in certain circumstances, be granted even before arrest. If a police officer refuses or neglects to register a case, the aggrieved person can send his information by post to the Superintendent of Police who must take action thereon.

With a view to discourage short-term imprisonment, a provision has been made that in a case punishable with imprisonment for more than six months, no court shall impose a sentence of imprisonment for less than three months unless special reasons are given. Special reasons have also to be given by a court for not releasing a person on probation.

The period of detention spent during trial will be counted against the sentence of imprisonment ultimately passed in the case and the accused has been given a right to be heard on the question of sentence in all cases. The court must also give special reasons for awarding the death penalty when an alternative sentence is permissible.

LEGAL AID TO POOR

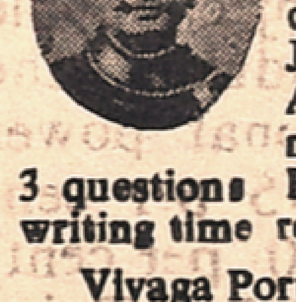
The opportunity for the revision of the Code has been ultilised to provide certain facilities or improve the existing ones for the poorer sections of the community. The principle of granting legal aid for defence at State expense to indigent accused persons has been accepted and such aid has been made compulsory in certain cases. No person would suffer, on the ground of his poverty, in the matter of de-

(Contd. on page 10)

Do You Know?

Ordnance Factories

- *Forty ordnance factories are, at present, producing defence items and are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.*
- *These also include eight public sector undertakings.*
- *In addition, one more Defence Public Sector Undertaking, viz., Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. has been set up. The factory will take up manufacturing of special metals and super alloys.*
- *Besides the ordnance factories and eight Defence Public Sector Undertakings, some major defence items are being produced by a few other public sector undertakings.*



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FUN AND LAUGHTER

QUESTION?

Couns l addressed the man in the dock: 'Did you, or did you no', on the day in question, or at any time previou ly, or sub-s qu ntly, say, or even intimate, to the defendant or to anyone else, that the statement imputed to you, whether jus or unjust, and denied by plain iff, was a matter of no momen or other-wise? Answer me! Did you or did you not?"

The man in the dock cluched his thr at.

"Did I, or did I not what?" he gasped.

* * *

ANOTHER WONDER!

The company-sergeant-major had a ba cold in the head, and it didn't improve his temper.

Facing the parade, he opened his mouth in the usual manner, but no a ound emerg d.

His fac reddened as h tried again, wi h the s me result.

With bulging thro t muscles and bloodshot eyes he made his third att mpt.

In the ghastly silence that foll-lowe a v ice spoke up from the rear rank.

'Coo boys!" it said. "It's a bloomi g miracle!"

* * *

SO WIDE!

One of the si ly stories g ing the rounds is abou the trave ler in the middle of the Sahara desert who came up n a man in a bathing suit Imag ne the amazement of the traveller.

"Where on earth are you going?" demanded the traveller.

'Swimming," repl ed the one in the bath ng suit

"But," s id the traveller "you're a hu dred miles from the sea."

"Yes," replied the other. "Wide beach, ain't it?"

* * *

Algy used to be Au Matil-da's fav urite nepnew His name was still on t e list for he annual gift istribution.

Lady Co pa ion: "What did you g ve him last year?"

Aunti : "A cheque, and the poor boy wrote that he could not find or s t hank me."

'And what are you giving him this y ar?'

'A dictionary."

PRICE OF SCIENCE

The landlady n ticed with dis-may that her new lodger's fire consumed more coal than she had been accustomed to provide for it. She menti ne the fact.

"Oh, yes," explained the in-genious young man 'You see, I always pl ce coal on the fire in such a way that the grain is per-pendicular -that i, running up and down. It makes a much better fire -nothing like a little science, you kn w."

The unimpressed landlady sp ke in a hard voice that almost stopped the lodger's watch: "I always cha ge sixpence extra for scientific gents."

WORD FOR WORD

"But I thought——" began the typist, meekly

"It's not your business to think," snapped the manager "Just you take down what I say, word for word, and keep your own ideas to yourself"

So that afternoon the following letter was brought for him to sign:

"Dear Mr. Browne,— Write it with an 'e.' Pure swank—his father was a gardner. With regard to your letter, of whatever date it was, I can quote you the following prices. Hi! Thompson! It's that out-sider Browne. How much shall we stick on? Twenty per cent! Make it thirty? Righto. Thirty bob—two pounds ten a ton. Awaiting your esteemed order, I am, yours truly. That's settled him."

TOTALLED UP

With hardly a pause for bre th, th annoyed lady was sellin her hu band exac ly what she thou ht f him. T en sud-d nl she realised he h d never utter a w rd.

'Wel, haven't you anything to sa ?' she snapp d angrily.

Hubby, who w s a postal offi-cial, looked up with an interest-ed smile.

"I was t inking, my dear, that if you'd s nt all that by telegram it would have c s you nearly five quid"

* * *

WHO'S WHO!

B si ess man (ung up in error for the tenth time that mor ing): "N, this is not Uni-ve sa Flowe pots, L mite . This is McK and Co, M for mur-der, A for arson, C fo chok, K f r killing, A for assault, and Y for you"

* * *

"I have found olive oil very useful f r dres ing t e head. How do you dress you s?"

We don't. We exhibit it in the nude.

THE RISK

"I've decided what I'm going to d ," said Edgar. "I'm going to fin a nice little wife. I'll have a cosy home well-cooked meals, my slippers will be ready for me when I get home at night, my pipe will be handy, and peace and contentment will reign for the rest of my days. Don t you thi k it a great idea?"

"You never ought to marry, old chap," said his married friend.

"Why not?"

"Well, when a man has a beautiful dream like that he shouldn't run the risk of waking up."

* * *

CONTRAST

Two married men were discus-sing th ir joys and sorrows.

"My wife," s id, one "is very poetic. She ge s up at sunrise and says 'Lo, the morn!'"

"Huh!" said the other, sadly. "Mine says 'Mow the lawn!'"

* * *

SCRUPLES

Policeman (suspiciously): "Why are you climbing in that window?"

Mr Benedict: "It's all right, constable, quite all right. My wife has just washed the front-door steps."

* * *

WOULD SHE?

"Darling, if I were to die would you marry again?"

"That question is hardly fair, my dear.'

"Why not?"

"If I were to say yes you wouldn't like it, and to say never again wouldn't sound nice."

My husband has to learn that these are the days when a man do sn't rule the home.—*Wife at police court.*

Did he ever?

* * *

MORE FUNNY!

"That's a funny thing," said Mrs. Peck, "they say in this book that a bachelor is a man who has been crossed in love."

"Yes," muttered her spouse, "and a married man is one who has been double crossed."

* * *

"Before we were married he said he would face death for me but now, just because we are a few weeks in arrears, he won't even face the landlord."

But the landlord isn't dead.

* * *

A wom n's dressmaker or her beauty parlour can l p t wenty years off h r age. But you can't fool a couple of flights of stairs.

* * *

"At last I am a success in life. What do you think I going to do now that I have found my feet?"

Lose your head.

THE TEST

A famous alienist was visit-ing Bermuda and a certain prominent official, after dis-covering to his surprise that the alienist was an authority not on immigration but on the mentally unsound, asked him:

"Doctor, how do you really tell if a person is in-sane?"

"Oh, we merely ask him a few ordinary questions which ordinary people can answer correctly."

'What type of question?"

Well," replied the alienist, "this is the sort of thing. Captain Cook made three voyages round the world and died on one of them. Which was it?"

"Oh, I say," objected the official, "I think that's a bit steep. I'm not very good at history."

LITTLE LAUGHS

"From my own experience, I know the old adage of there being a fool in every family to be perfectly correct.

We sincerely hope that you are not an only son.

* * *

"Do you think trying to keep young makes some women look old?"

That depends upon how many they are trying to keep.

* * *

"What do you think of a man who kisses his cook the first day she is in his employ?"

That he has foresight—she may not stay more than twenty-four hours.

* * *

"Some people's faces are their fortune, but my fortune is my intellect."

Ah, well—poverty isn't a crime!

* * *

"Why do so many Scots keep strangers at arm's length? Is it because they are shy?"

No. Because they don't want to be touched.

* * *

"I told my boy I don't mind if everything we have cottage, wages, garden is on the smaller scale."

You won't even mind if the milk is condensed?

* * *

"Although I didn't catch him in the act, I feel quite certain my brother has been pilfering from our young sister's savings box."

How do you know?

* * *

"I'm in that unfortunate posi-tion where I cannot make light of my troubles."

But at any rate you can keep them dark.

* * *

"My little son learned recently that a mole eats exactly as much as it weighs. Is this a fact?"

We don't know —we're puzzled how a mole knows what it weighs.

Sahitya Akademi Comp etes Twenty Years

IT is exactly twenty years since the Sahitya Akademi or the National Academy of Letters was inaugurated on 12th March 1954 by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, then Minister of Education in the chair. The founder-President of the Akademi was Pandit Jawaha lal Nehru.

The Akademi's programme, since its inception, has been devised to meet the two-fold objectives of fostering and co-ordinating literary activities in the major languages of India.

A significant, though baffling, feature of the Indian literary scene is that though Indian literature is one, it is written in many languages and scripts. This presents many hurdles in a common access to the scattered wealth of Indian Literature. The Akademi has sought to meet this challenge by making available to the Indian reader in his own language and script the best of literature in the other languages of India. Thus a Urdu reader can now read in Urdu the Tamil classic *Tirukkural* and a Telugu reader the best of Tagore in his own language

HISTORY OF LATERATURE

Besides these translations from one Indian language into another, the Akademi has published standard Hi tories of Litera ture in several languages as well as anthologies of poetry, folk songs, sho t stories dramas and essays. Histories of South Indian Literatures have been written for the Akademi by Dr. R. S. Mugali (Kannada); Dr. G. V. Sitapati (Telugu); Sri Parameswaran Nair (Malayalam) Dr. M. Varadarajan (Tamil) which are being translated in other languages also. General surveys of common interest include such publications as *Contemporary Indian Literature, Indian Literature Since Independence*, a 7-volume *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature. Who's Who of Indian writers*, and a 4-volume *Bibliography of Indian Literature* (20th century)

The Akademi is also bringing out a series of monographs in English (and translations in Indian languages) under 'Makers of Indian Literature' series to introduce the general reader to the important landmarks in the history of Indian literature as incarnated in its makers—ancient or modern. 31 monographs as well as 47 of their translations have been published so far under this useful series and it is planned to bring out many more.

TWO JOURNALS

Besides undertaking a huge publication programme, the Akademi is publishing two journals—a quarterly in English under the title "Indian Literature" and a half-yearly in Sanskrit "Samskrita Pratibha."

The Akademi has also sponsored for translation into Indian languages select works of Rabindranath Tagore, to mark the centenary of the poet's birth. One of these editions has the original Bengali text in Devanagari script. Similarly, to mark the centenary of Swami Vivekananda's birthRomainRolland's Life of Vivekananda has been translated and published in several languages. The Akademi has also organised celebrations in honour of Shakespeare, Guru Nanak, Mahatma Gandhi, Lenin, Sri Aurobindo and other distinguished personalities in the form of seminars, symposia, publications etc.

Many famous classics from foreign languages, like the Greek tragedies, plays of Shakespeare, Moliere and Ibsen, world-famous authors like Confucius, Cervantes, Voltaire and Goethe have been made available in Indian languages. Likewise many Indian classics have been translated and published in English and other European languages through UNESCO with the assistance of Sahitya Akademi.

To encourage good writing in Indian languages, the Akademi gives annual awards of Rs. 5000 each to books of outstanding literary merit published during the previous three years. Two hundred and twenty such awards have so far been given by the Akademi in twenty languages, including English. Books which receive the award gain immediate publicity all over India and are often translated into many languages.

In accordance with its constitution, the Akademi has elected literary persons of outstanding merit as Fellows of the Akademi Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Sri C. Rajagopalachri, Dr. D. R. Bendre, Sri Viswanatha Satyanarayana, Sri Vaikom Muhammed Basheer are some among them.

With Head office at Delhi, the Akademi has three Regional Offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The present President and Vice President of the Akademi are Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterji and Prof. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar respectively. It is hoped that the writers and lovers of literature all over the country will evince interest in the various activities of the Akademi.

Do You Know?

Military Farms Earn Profit

- *There are 29 military farms in the country.*
- *These farms have a population of about 16,000 dairy cattle.*
- *The first military dairy farm was set up at Allahabad in 1890.*
- *Over 1.8 crore litres of milk was produced in 1972-73 earning a profit of Rs 1.72 crores.*
- *In 1973-74, the military farms are expected to produce over two crore litres of milk.*

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN
(General Knowledge Agency)

FASTS FOR PUBLIC CAUSES

Many undertake fasts on religious grounds, for personal benefits. But some do so, on secular grounds, in the interests of the public. Among them, Mahatma Gandhi was the foremost. His fasts played a prominent part in redressing the political injustices.

Mr. Mac Swiney of Ireland resented the inhuman treatment meted out to the Irish patriots in jails by the British In protest against such treatments, he fasted unto death.

With a view to secure better conditions and treatment to the Indian patriots in jails, Mr. Jatin Das gave up his life by fasting for 63 days.

Realising that a separate province for the Andhras would be in the interests of the nation, Mr. Potti Sriramulu gave up his life, after fasting for 58 days in 1952. Andhra Province came into being in 1953. Mr. Sriramulu was a sincere Gandhian worker and he was able to secure many social benefits for the Harijans by undertaking fasts on appropriate occasions.

BHULABHAI DESAI REFUSES GOVT. OFFERS

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who was the Leader of the Congress Opposition Party in the Central Legislature in the pre-Independence days, was a brillant student while he was studying. Government scholarship was offered to him to go to England to pass the I.C.S. examinati n and then become a Government servant. On patriotic grounds, he refused the offer. He passed the M. A. degree examination and became a College Professor. Then he passed the LL B. examination and became a leading Advocate.

He took interest in politics and became an active Congress politician To wean him out from national political activities, Judgeship and then Executive Councillorship were offered to him. But he refused both as he wanted to associate himself in the national liberation movement.

He ably defended the valiant members of the Indian National Army of which Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose was the leader, when they were accused as the traitors by the British Government.

JUDGE WHO ACTED AS PRIEST

Sir Asutosh Mukerjee was an able Judge of the Calcutta High Court. One day he was returning home after his bath in the Hooghly river. Mistaking him as an ordinary Brahmin, an old lady requested him to perform puja in her house, so that she could break her fast. He agreed, went to her house and performed the puja. The old lady gave him as 'dakshina' about 30 paise and some quantity of rice. He gladly received them. A neighbour, who was watching all these, told the old lady that the gentleman, who performed the puja, was a Hight Court Judge. She was very much perturbed. To this, Sir Asutosh said: "What if I am a Judge? Does that take away from me my right to be a Brahmin and receive 'dakshina' after performing puja?" So saying, he quietly walked away with the cash and the rice.

ROCHEFELLER AND VIVEKANANDA

Swami Vivekananda, the Hindu monk of India, attended the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, more than 75 years ago. He became famous through his speeches and scholarship.

Mr. John D Rochefeller, the Founder of the Rochefeller Foundation, was advised by his friends to meet the Swami but he was not keen on doing so.

All of a sudden one day, Mr. Rochefeller went to see the Swami. After telling about his (Mr. Rochefeller's) past which was not known to anyone else except himself, Swami Vivekananda advised him to make good use of his immense wealth for the well-being of the people. Mr. Rochefeller was not pleased with the Swami's advice and he left the place, without even saying good-bye to him.

But the Swami's advice began to work in his mind. A week later, Mr. Rochefeller met the Swami and showed him the documents which contained his scheme through which he planned to utilise his wealth for running a public institution. Perhaps, this is how the Rochefeller Foundation came into be ng

HOW MAX MUELLER BECAME AN INDOLOGIST

Mr. Max Mueller of Germany was a great scholar. When he was studying at the school as a boy, he had a copy-book with a picture of Benaras showing men, women and children stepping down the ghats to take bath in the Ganges. That picture attracted him greatly.

One day he was sitting idle in the class dreaming of Benaras, instead of writing on the copy book His class-master t ok him to task for not writing on the copy-book and ordered him to write words such as Benaras, Ganges and India several times, as a sort of punishment.

That was how Mr. Max Mueller came into contact with India when he was a boy. As he grew up, he developed a liking for India, studied a lot and thus became a great Indologist.

Oil Crisis-Now Manageable Later A Catastrophe

IT'S the Arabs' fault! France wants to get out of its European snakeskin! inflation rates are soaring all round unemployment waxes and supermarkets are cutting back the distribution of plastic carrier bag! The boycotts and price rises enforced by the Arabs are a tailor-made alibi for the lot!

Even though pointing the finger at the Arabs is often nothing much more than a cheap excuse, it is undeniable that the great increase in the price of sources of energy has had far-reaching consequences in many sectors.

Apart from this it has tended to crystallize out tendencies that were already there. Branches of industry that were ailing are now giving up the ghost. Countries that had difficulties getting their balance of payments out of the red are now finding themselves even deeper in deficit.

Inflation is getting more and more inflated and the car, which was slowly being recognised as a curse as well as a boon, is now being regarded as a totally anachronistic method of transport

Amid our vexation that more and more of our gross national product is having to be spent on buying oil and practically every day an oil producer somewhere is increasing the price of his product there are two points that should not be forgotten.

Firstly: boycotts were not invented by the Arabs. It is inconsistent to become heated obout this and forget that industrial countries themselves have often resorted to such measures, be it the boycott of Cuban sugar exports or the embargo on pipelines. Economic wars have been and are still being waged against China, Rhodesia and South Africa. Oil producing countries may be grabbing as much money as they can today, but in the past industrial countries have grabbed as much oil from them as cheaply as possible.

Secondly: the oil crisis has shaken industrialised countries out of their lethargic attitudes towards energy supplies. In Europe and more particularly in America energy especially petroleum which is so important to chemical processes as well as being a source of energy has been squandered nonchalantly as if there were no end to supplies. It has been obvious for a long time that with an average increase in consumption of energy of 8.5 per cent annually the supplies of cheap easy to obtain energy would have dried up within a few decades. The process of developing new techniques for producing energy and distributing it can only be carried out in a matter of years and decades, so the shock of the oil crisis came at precisely the right moment.

This applies too to transportation systems. If it had not been for the shortage of supply and increase in price of fuels there would have been no stopping the mountain of metal on our roads. Cries of anguish at the damage cars and lorries were doing to the environment were like a voice in the wilderness.

In industrial countries these problems are well known and the development of alternative transportation systems has at least been discussed but in developing countries the process of motorisation is still in its infancy.

Under the old price system it would not have been possible to build up perfected public transport systems in the Third World. In other economic spheres the states of the Third World have embarked on the same energy intensive production procedures as industrial countries did in the good old days.

The search for new sources of energy is being forced upon us from outside. The massive increase in price of all petroleum products within a few months has forced economic developments into new channels. If petroleum had started to become hard to get and fear to buy in another ten to twenty years as the result of a genuine drying up of oil wells the consequences of the shortage and rising costs would be much more difficult to cope with than has been the case now. Old established and newly built up industrial economics would have been yet more dependent on energy and thus more helpless than is the case now.

Of course this state of affairs would have been foreseeable long before it occurred. But in which democratic State would it have been possible to bump up oil prices so as to enforce thrift?

No one country would have been able to go it alone in raising oil prices for fear of crippling its economy. Common sense alone rarely has such a drastic effect as outside pressure.

—Michael Jungblut Die Zeit

Mentally Sick Myth Exploded

The mentally sick and mentally subnormal are no more likely and no less likely to commit crimes of violence than the mentally fit. But there are danger periods in the life of the mentally sick to which insufficient attention has so far been paid. Surveys have been conducted into this sector over the past ten years in the Federal Republic. The results are astounding.

Professor Heinz Hafner, head of Heidelberg University's Socio-Psychiatric Hospital, and Dr. W. Boker, a lecturer, recently issued a report dealing with the subject.

Whenever mentally sick person commits a crime of violence, people can always be heard to ask how dangerous the mentally ill are. For the first time the findings of the examinations provide an answer that is interesting and informamative to people other than psychiatrists.

The psychiatrists based their report on crime statistics relating to murder and attempted murder. The proportion of cases involving the mentally sick amounted to three per ceut the same as their proportion of the total population.

Among psychiatrists it can often be head that an act of violence is frequently the first or at least most striking symptom of mental illness. The recent survey provides no justification for this view. More than half the mentally sick guilty of a violent crime had been ill for at least five years before committing the offence. The crime rarely heralded the approach of mental disease.

Just under half the offenders had already had a more or less lengthy period at a mental home behind them. The danger period for these persons is easy to isolate. Some forty per cent of them committed their crime of violence within six months of discharge. Among depressives the figure was as high as sixty per cent.

This finding is of greatest importance to the family of a mentally sick patient. Statistics reveal that the victims of the crime are nearly all members of the family usually husband or wife.

The mentally sick rarely have the same motives as the mentally fit when committing their crimes of violence. The mentally sick are usually governed by an irrational feeling of jealousy or revenge.

Canine Contraband

When Singapore banned imports of dogs, enterprising people began smuggling them in. Some time ago the police smashed a gang that had been smuggling puppies from neighbouring Malaysia. The dogs would first be put to sleep and then transported in special containers by car or motor boat.

Invulnerable Women

Women are far less vulnerable to occupational diseases than men, an analysis of medical statistics compiled in Lower Saxony of west Germany reveals.

Eighty per cent of the more than ten thousand registered cases were males. Only twenty per cent female. This compares to the 65-35 per cent split between males and females in the working population.

Over a period of five years a total of 718 women were found to be suffering from occupational diseases. Infectious diseases are by far the most common complaint, making up 75 per cent of all cases.

But women workers are not threatened so much when employed within industry or by other firms. Most of the female sufferers were employed in the medical sector as nurses or laboratory assistants.

The most frequent infectious disease contracted as a results of occupation is hepattitis. Only one case in five is caused by infection by an animal. This automatically affects women who work in agriculture or in the veterinary sector.

Dermatological complaints are the next most common group of diseases standing at ten per cent. In its report on these statistics the Medical Tribune claims that no fewer than 62 of the 74 dermatitis sufferers were women hairdressers. Disases of this type are registered less commonly among male hairdressers.

Unit For Research Into Ageing

LONDON: A unit for research into human ageing is to be established at the University of Hull, in Northern England. It will cost some £230,000 and be a part of the department of zoology.

The unit will expand the research programme begun by Prof. John Phillips, head of the department at Hull, and Prof. Denis Bellamy, head of the zoology department at University College, Cardiff (Wales).

Since 1969, research has been carried out into the changing biochemistry and physiology of ageing with the aim of uncovering some of the secrets of the process which leads to a loss of vigour and adaptability in later life.

The new laboratory, which will have a controlled environment, will be completed by late 1975, when a more ambitious programme of research is planned.

Just Rs. 9 Can Brighten A Child's Life

It costs only nine rupees to brighten a small child's life. Seven and a half rupees are enough to buy the food which will enable him to fulfil his hereditary capacity for mental development. The necessary medical supervision and education cost one rupee and forty three paise. The one deterrent is reaching out to him, for he could be living in any of the six hundred thousand villages in India. According to the findings of project Poshak, it costs eight rupees per head to bring this package of services to the hundred and ten million pre-school children in the country.

The four-year old project Poshak has completed its exploratory phase. The project was initiated in August 1971 to explore the logistics of bringing integrated child-care services to village children. Its experiments have been conducted in nine villages within a radius of eight kilometres of twelve primary health centres in Madhya Pradesh covering 1710 pre-school children. Each child is entitled to 700 grammes of ration, consisting of pre-cooked corn, soya and milk powder. The ration, sweetened and flavoured, is distributed once a week from the primary health centres. The foundation for Poshak was laid by the para-medical staff of Public Health Centres who spent six months in establishing rapport with the community. This was followed by fortnightly visits to give necessary medical advice.

Certain basic attitudes were apparent before long. Early introduction of weaning foods was resisted both by village women and the para-medical staff. As expected, the food was shared by the child's brothers/sisters. If the child was more than a year old, his share of the food supplemented his diet. If he was more than two, the supplement tended to replace some of the food he got at home. Parents with little boys were much more enthusiastic about the programme compared with those who had only girls. Naturally the response was higher among those who lived nearer the primary health centres. Surprisingly, the Madhya Pradesh tribals showed a marked inclination to go ahead with the programme. Non-working mothers and families with a large number of children were among enthusiastic supporters of this programme.

As an additional bonus, the community visited its primary health centre more frequently and the para-medical staff began to know the people they served. A sharp upward swing was noticed in the popularity of birth control techniques and mother-and-child care services. The incidence of gastro-intestinal disease and conjunctivitus also decreased in the experimental group.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh is inclined to expand this programme. The take home food approach of the primary health centres is logistically feasible for delivering a package of integrated services. It also serves as an effective device for overcoming the reluctance of rural communities to utilise primary health centres. The projected cost of delivering an incorporated package of services from the 5000 primary health centres in India is estimated to be Rs. 32 crores a year.

When Indian Patriots Sought German Help

It is perhaps not too well known that the first national flag of independent India, as conceived by the Indian revolutionaries living in Europe, was unfurled on August 18, 1907 in Stuttgart, West Germany.

The occasion for this historic event was the socialist congress, where the famous Indian revolutionary, Madame Cama, who led the Indian independence struggle from her headquarters in Paris, introduced a resolution demanding full independence for India. This and many other important events connected with India's fight for independence took place on German soil and most of the Indian revolutionaries visited Germany where they found support for their cause.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose visited Germany during world War II. The activities of Netaji while in Germany are not yet fully known but it can be said that he did remarkable work there and made many important Germans friends of India. Some of them are now doing very useful work in informing the Germans to come in close contact with Nataji is today a leading journalist and author. Dr. Giselher Wirsin who edits an important weekly and the quarterly magazine, "Indo-Asia," which he founded in 1959. Dr. Wirsing has visited India often and is regarded an authority on India. His book, the "Indian Experiment" is an account of present day India. He has confessed that his interest in India was aroused by Netaji whom he used to meet in Berlin in 1941-42 on behalf of the German Foreign Office. Netaji opened the Indian political Centre of Azad Hind Fauj in Berlin in 1942 and went to Japan with German support.

As early as January, 1915 professor Maulana Barakatullah had been sent to Germany from the United States by the politically active Indian community of San Francisco. where they had founded the Ghadar (Rebellion) party.

It was about that time that the name of Kumar Mahendra Pratap was heard in Germany. He was a high-born Indian the son of the Raja of Hathras whom the British had deposed, and a close relative of several Sikh princes. During the War he occupied a special position among the Indian exiled politicians in Germany.

Not a few well-known Indian politicians and journalists were spending the years of the Great War in Germany to work from there for the liberation of their country. Unlike them, the noted scholar, Tarakanath Das, had made his home in the United States; although he too, was becoming known in Germany as an able political and later made a study of Indo German cultural and political relations. Bhupendranath Datta, who was Swami Vivekananda's younger brother and approached modern politics from the "hegelian point of view was one of the most striking Indian personalities in Germany in those days. A front ranking Indian journalist was Chempakaraman Pillai, native of Travancore in what is now Kerala. After marrying an Austrian lady he wrote about India's political situation from Berlin. An exiled Sikh Umrao Singh Sher Gill of Majitha who married an Austrian lady of the aristocratic family von Gottesmann and made his home in Budapest where his household was a mixture of Veinna and Amritsar. This marriage produced India's first modern women painter Amrita Sher Gill.

The Indian "friendly attitude in the Germany of the 1920's had brought quite a few politicians of the Indian Congress to Germany On November 14th, 1927, a ministerial official of the German Foreign Office, de Haas, recorded a meeting with the leader of the National Congress, Pandit Motilal Nehru:

> Today I received the leader of the Indian Freedom party, Pandit Motilal Nehru, who was accompanied by his son and by the Berlin resident, Pillai.

Motilal Nehru and his son Jawaharlal had sought this interview to find out in what ways Germany would be willing to assist the Indian Congress. From Germany the two travelled on to Moscow, after deciding to make Berlin the seat of the first Indian information bureau outside India. The bureau opened on February 15th 1929 and was headed by ACM Nambiar and Virendranath Chattopadhyaya.

An Unknown Autograph Of Tagore

THE Soviet reader has always taken lively interest in the works of the great Indian writer Rabindranath Tagore. This is borne out by the publication of his collected works in several volumes in various languages of the Soviet Union in the course of the last decade. Tagore's novels, tales, collections of stories and poems are regularly brought out in newer and larger editions. A great deal of attention has been devoted lately to a search for the writer's unknown autographs. Tagore, as it is well known, maintained extensive contacts with the cultural figures of the Soviet Union.

Not long ago on important and valuable discovery was made in Leningrad's Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library's large collection of manuscripts. A second edition of a translation of "Gitanjali", published in 1914, was found among 900 collections in the library's manuscript department. On the title page are four poetical lines written by the poet himself.

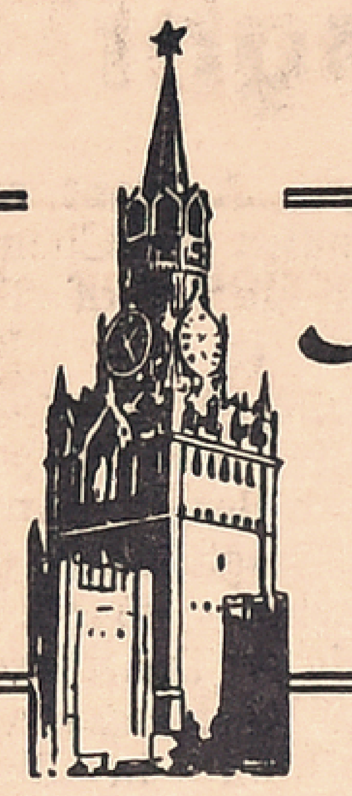
How did this book with its precious inscription came to be among the manuscripts of the Public Library in Leningrad?

The thing is that the manuscript department has a unique collection of autographs collected by Platon Vaksel, a Russian diplomat and scholar. Vaksel, in his day, carried on an extensive correspondence with friends abroad, who helped him collect most valuable manuscripts of writers, musicians and political figures in various countries. His collection of Russian autographs also increased. It contained correspondence and literary works of almost all the Russian writers.

In 1919, after Vaksel's death, the greater part of his collection was according to his will, handed over to the Leningrad Public Library. At the same time, Ernest Yurgenson. Vaksel's adopted son continued to add fresh materials to the collection, which he also intended to hand over eventually to the library.

Such a collection could not of course be considered complete without Tagore's autograph The well-known Soviet writers Konstantian Paustovaky, referring to those years, wrote, "Rabindranath Tagore swa s the minds". Indeed, from 1917 to 1927, Tagore's works were published in more than 70 editions, totalling over 200,000 copies. A translation of *Gitanjali* appeared

(Contd. on page 8)



Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

CAMPAIGN TO SAVE LIVES OF CHILEAN PATRIOTS

THE campaign expressing Soviet people's solidarity with Chilean patriots is gaining momentum here. The workers, farmers and scientists demand an immediate release of Luis Corvalan and other Chilean patriots, and abolition of concentration camps reared up by the fascist military junta. Newspapers, news agencies, Radio and TV are receiving numerous letters with protests against the intention of the military junta to perpetrate a slaughter of Luis Corvalan and other Popular Unity leaders.

The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Chilean Democrats, on behalf of the broad public opinion in the Soviet Union has appealed to the U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to "take all possible measures to protect the rights and the very life of political prisoners in Chile".

"It is quite evident", the appeal points out, "that the junta is seeking physical extermination of its political opponents".

Nadezhda Troyan, President of the Soviet Red Cross, called on a number of national Red Cross Societies to take steps necessary to secure the release of Senator Luis Corvalan and other representatives of the democratic forces of Chile for reasons of health. Telegrams have been sent out, in particular, to the Presidents of the Red Cross of Chile, the GDR, France, Britain USA, the Lebanon, India, Finland and to the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Eric Martin.

"The Soviet Union and all socialist countries exerted tremendous influence upon the advance of the international solidarity campaign with the fighting Chilean people" said Carlos Altamirano, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, speaking on Moscow Television in a special programme.

In an attempt to intimidate the Chilean People, Altamirano noted, the fascist junta launched a ruthless terror campaign against Chilean patriots, thousands of whom have already been assassinated.

* * *

THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE IS 75

The 75th Anniversary of the Moscow Art Theatre was celebrated a few days ago. This is exactly the age to which its founder, Konstantin Stanislavsky lived. Five years later, exactly 30 years ago, the co-founder of the Art Theatre, Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko passed away.

The Art Theatre has become the chief monument to the immortality of its creators. In laying the creative foundations for the Art Theatre, its initiators not only guaranteed it "eternal Youth" but also made it a turning-point in the development of world theatre.

At the turn of the 20th century, the dilapidated structure housing the Russian autocracy began to tremble more and more under the impact of the workers' movement. The revolutionary party of the working class-Lenin's Bolshevik Party—was born. Deprived not only of bread but also of education, the masses began to turn thirstily to culture. The first Russian Revolution of 1905 was approaching.

It was this period of social upsurge that also brought the Art Theatre into existence. "We will endeavour to shed light on the dark lives of the poor classes, to give them some moment of aesthetic joy amidst the gloom which surrounds them. We will try to create the first intelligent and ethical theatre which will be accessible to all. To this lofty goal we dedicate our lives," said Stanislavsky at his first meeting with the company of the future theatre, in June 1898

The educative tasks which the young Art Theatre imposed upon itself followed objectively into the current of the revolutionary struggle. The young Lenin was immediately enchanted by the performances of the Art Theatre and praised them in his letters.

The original name "The Popular Art Theatre" to some degree summarised its aesthetic programme. It was also given direction by the innovative drama of Chekhov and Gorky, whom we could, with full justification, name as founders of the renowned theatre along with Stanislavsky and Nemsrovich-Danchenko.

Democratic from its very inception, the art of the Art Theatre became consistently socialist after the Revolution. The theatre itself became one of the founders of the new era of creativity—that of Socialist Realism.

In this capacity the art theatre has entered the consciousness of millions of viewers all over the world during its tours to London Paris, New York, Tokyo, Belgrade, Warsaw, Budapest and many other cities of the world in recent decades.

The Moscow Art Theatre celebrated its anniversary in a new building, the imposing scale of which is uniquely combined with the search for intimacy and concentration.

The young Art Theatre arose to illuminate the hard lot of the "poor class". Today this class has become the master of a rich and great country. Today its creativity is giving new impetus to the development of Soviet art including that of the Art Theatre.

* * *

TRACES OF A SPACE INTRUDER

Staff members of the Geological Sciences Institute found traces of an ancient collision of a large meteorite with the Earth near Ilyintsy village in the Vinnitsa region. The crater was identified on a series of aerial photos, by its characteristing ring-shaped mound. Its diameter is 4 kilometers. A study of the rocks revealed the date of the collision—some 100 million years ago. The energy released was equivalent to the explosion of a 120-megaton bomb Traces of damage caused by the powerful blast were discovered by drilling at depths exceeding 100 metres The dense granitenlike rocks in the middle of the crater were fused into lava and a glass-like mass. The force of the blast was so great that the main body of the space intruder fused with the rocks, forming a unique hybrid of terrestrial and non-terrestrial matter. Still, from the few preserved fragments it was possible to establish that the meteorite was of stone, mainly of the orthophyre type well known on Earth. Scientists think that its initial weight ran into hundreds of thousands of tons.

* * *

DEEP-FREEZE GRASS TO OUST HAY?

Cows in future may get their hay not from the haystack but from the deep-freeze. Experiments carried out in the USSR in which the grass was taken, green, from the meadow to a special refrigerated barn, have had very promising results.

The refrigerated grass proved to have 20-40 per cent more nutritive substances than ordinary hay. And tests have shown that its carotene content is double that of hay.

Obviously there are many practical problems in putting this to use—the vast scale of refrigeration facilities required, for instance. But these can be solved, and the new technique will make it possible to have highly nutritious cattle fodder in practically a fresh condition throughout the year.

* * *

THIRD AFRO-ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL

The Third Afro-Asian Film Festival has been arranged in Tashkent, USSR from the 20th to the 30th May next. This was announced by Rano Abdullayeva, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan, and Chairman of the organizing committee for the International Film Festival "Tashkent will give a hospitable welcome to participants and guests of the festival and we expect many film makers from Asian and African countries to take part in it", she said.

From page 7

in two editions in 1914, and was then reprinted in 1916, 1918 and 1919.

We don't have exact information on how Yurgenson came into possession of Tagore's autograph. Perhaps, the collector, as he frequently did, sent the book to Tagore in India with a request that he should kindly autograph it. One thing however leaves no doubt: the Russian translation of *Gitanjali* evoked an encouraging response from the writer which took the form of four precious lines written for his Russian friends.

In 1944, the book with Tagore's autograph was handed over to Leningrad's Public Library together with the rest of Yurgenson's collection. And today, Rabindranath Tagore's most precious autograph is carefully preserved among the autographs of more than 3,000 outstanding personages of world culture, among works and letters of Voltaire and Balzac, Andersen, Zola, and many others.

—SOVIET LAND

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Postal Insurance

- *There are about three lakh Postal Insurance policies.*
- *All Government employees of the Central and State Governments, employees of local bodies and defence personnel are eligible for this Insurance.*
- *Premium rates for this are the lowest. A policy of Rs. 1,000/- taken at 25 years of age, and maturing at 58 years, would cost only Rs. 2 30 per month as premium.*
- *High-rates of Bonus have been declared, viz. Rs. 24/- per Rs. 1,000/- of sum assured per annum for endowment policies and Rs. 32/- per Rs. 1,000/-, per annum for whole life policies.*
- *The maximum limit of insurance now is Rs. 30,000/-.*
- *In take of new business has reached a new high. The total business booked from April 1 to November 30, 1973 comes to over Rs. 12 crores.*

Comments By Vishnu

DEEP SEA FISHING

VEERASWAMY eked out a miserable living by fishing. Every morning he went out in the catamaran, fished all day under the hot sun and returned in the evening with whatever he might have been lucky enough to catch. It was a perilous and precarious existence but that was the way his father and his grandfather before him had lived. He was so intimately a part of the fishing community that there was no reason why he should become discontented and restless. But he did. He wanted to improve the lot of the fishing folk. Literacy and education had spread to enfold the fishing community too and many of them could now read and write. Some had even passed their School-final examinations but had remained because they could not better their earnings, the problem of unemployment being so acute.

Returning after a particularly unlucky day spent in fishing, he picked up a newspaper someone had abandoned on the beach. He noticed an advertisement offering a scholarship for studying deep sea fishing. He did not understand it very well but he sent in his application never-the-less. To his surprise he was told to prepare himself to go abroad because he had won a private travelling scholarship. Apparently he had been the only applicant who had the remotest connection with fishing and had therefore been selected

Veeraswamy spent two years in the U.K. He was trained at Hull and Grimsby and learnt all there was to know about fishing with special reference to the deep sea. He learnt about trawl, drift and ring nets and about processing plants and deep freezers both for storage and transport. All the time during his study in the U.K. his burning ambition was to return and serve his community and improve their lot.

He returned to his home with lots of ideas. He outlined schemes for processing and the installation of deep freezers for storage and pleaded for special allowances for the purchase of nets and gear, and reconditioning of old craft.

His pleadings fell on deaf ears. The powers that were told him that he was too Westernized and totally out of touch with prevailing conditions.

Veeraswamy was a clever man. Though the hot sun had made his dusky complexion duskier he was quite handsome in his own way. He made a great sacrifice and married Guruswamy's only daughter. This lady had indifferent looks but Guruswamy was a City Councillor. He was small in stature but not in his influence. He had been imprisoned several times and therefore stood high in the eyes of those who had a say. The marriage was performed on a lavish scale and all the big-wigs of the city came.

Within four months Veeraswamy was appointed Special expert for the City Fisheries. Now he saw a great future ahead of him. He had power. He had influence. He could build up a deep sea fishing industry for the city. He could make the living of the fisherfolk better—more prosperous, more healthy and more happy. Veeraswamy went about his work in dead earnest. He worked ceaselessly. Everyday he went to see this person or that and it looked as if some deep sea fishing equipment and some outboard motors would soon be forthcoming.

Veeraswamy, poor fellow, had not bargained for anything more ambitious than to improve the lot of his fishing community. He was oblivious to the possibility that his father-in-law had loftier plans for him.

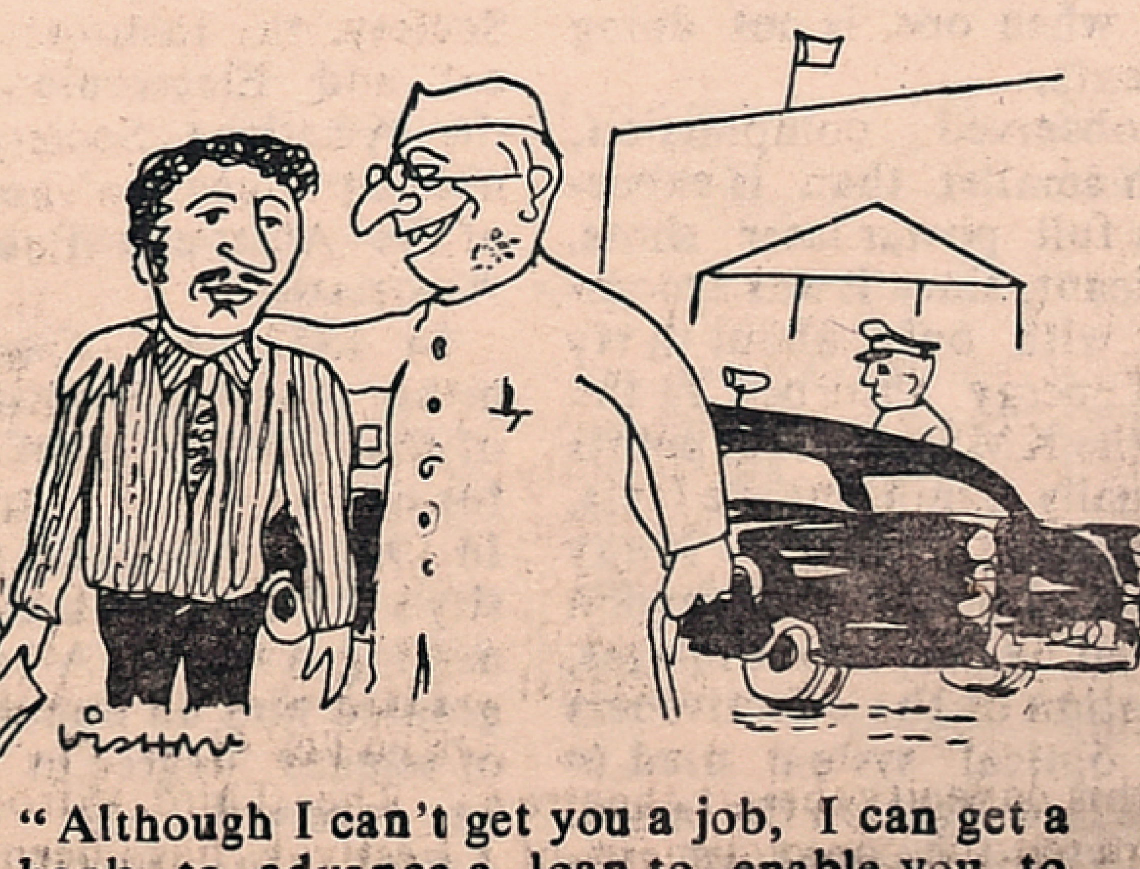
Guruswamy, City Councillor was a mere nobody compared with his brother-in-law, Narayanaswamy who was a very important man in Delhi. When he came to the City he always came by plane and each time so many big-shots of the City assembled at the airport to receive him that Guruswamy was forced to take his place right behind all of them.

Guruswamy spoke to Narayanaswamy about his son-in-law and naturally Narayanaswamy was only too pleased to do something for his brother-in-law's son-in-law whose marriage he had been unable to attend.

Within a few months Veeraswamy rose to become Regional Adviser on deep sea fishing and before the year was out was appointed adviser to the central deep sea fishing board with a palatial air-conditioned office in New Delhi.

Veeraswamy is a busy man. He spends only four months of the year in India. At other times he is flying to such diverse cities of the world as Peru, Montevideo, Leningrad, Peking, Auckland, and Moscow to represent his country at international deep sea fishing conferences.

Last week it was one of those occasions when his memories went back to the little community of fisher-folk he came so near to helping. He wiped a tear from his eye as he boarded the airliner which would whisk him away to Saskatchewan where the International Fisheries Board are holding a big seminar to discuss certain academic problems pertaining to deep sea fishing.



"Although I can't get you a job, I can get a bank to advance a loan to enable you to buy my book "Jobs for all"...

Novelist—Cartoonist Vijayan

Nothing is more discouraging for one who writes a column or a feature than absolute indifference on the part of the readers. One likes to know what they think of it—whether it be good or bad in their opinion and whether it interests them or not!

O. Vijayan is a noted cartoonist but he is even better known as a leading novelist in Malayalam and he recently passed through Madras after recieving an award from the Sahitya Pravar aka for his novel "Khasakkinte Ethihaazam" (The sage of Khasak). Among other recipients was Sri E.M.S. Namboodiripad, formerly Chief Minister of Kerala.

Vijayan Cartoonist for Hindu (Madras), Economic and Political weekly (Bombay) and The Far Eastern Economic Times writes "An artist improvises, even as a musician does. It is because a majority of our people do not adequately realise this that the more personal of art idioms are resisted. Vishnu, I feel is the victim of such resistance, for many friends have complained that Vishnu can't draw This ignorance depresses me, because Vishnu's lines are better than a good deal that is drawn in this country. They are, like Abu's, exceedingly sophisticated, and the result of an evolved sensibility. His humour too is his own. When I see his cartoons, the picture I get of him is of a somewhat baffled if difficult person, defensively stupid, innocent and wicked and brilliant. I gather he is doing a book on the abnormal baby. Autobiography, one presumes."

I have yet to find a publisher for a book on abnormal babies but readers might be interested to learn that Eve's Weekly (23 2 74) carried a two page feature by me on the subject.

News Bits

Prediction For 1974

Adverse economic conditions in the West have made astrologers pessimistic. Most of the soothsayers in France are promising all sorts of unpleasant things in 1974. Roland Renaud, for instance, says it will be "a year of conflict." Mme Guillossou foresees "anguish and disquiet," Catherine Lysa affirms that the Concorde will have to be sold at a loss and that most of the time the weather will be foul and Anne Criss predicts growing inflation and unemployment. But the most popular seeress in France, Mme Soleil, is more optimistic. The year 1974, she has said, "isn't going to be as bad as all that. Certainly a few factories will suut down but that's nothing dramatic (except for the people who work in them). Most important, the Frenchman will have enough gas to run his car in 1974." But one of Mme Soleil's colleagues, Mario de Sabato, has predicted a bad year for her He has said that Mme Soleil will have "serious health problems" and is "heading for danger".

* * *

Useful Advice

The Dutch newspaper *De Volkskrant* has printed the following advice on how to economize on electricity at home and thus help overcome the energy crisis. The paper recommends its readers to run several kilometres at least three times a day (they will feel so hot after this that they won't want to switch on the electric heater for several hours); brew tea or coffee with the help of a desk lamp; partake more alcoholic beverages, for he who feels hot inside does not need much heat outside; toast bread on the back of a TV set, and throw stones at the windows of the houses that are too well lit—and aim at the bulbs.

* * *

High Spirits

Britons are drinking more and smoking more, says the annual report of the Customs and Excise Commissioners published at the end of December. In the twelve months they consumed 24 700 000 gallons of spirits, 36,600 000 bulk barrels of beer and 64,800,000 gallons of wine. In the same period they smoked 236,800,000 pounds of tobacco.

* * *

Capricious Computers

Some time ago primary school teachers in one of the districts of Paris went on strike, and the ones to blame for that were the two electronic computers lovingly called Tony and Cleo which calculated their pay. The computers proved to be very capricious and because of that the school pay roll came as a rule late. Some of the teachers had not been paid since October.

Dr. Henry J. Gomberg: Pioneer In Nuclear Fusion

Dr. Henry J. Gomberg, a highly regarded authority in the nuclear engineering field, heads a U.S. company that claims progress in the field of laser-induced nuclear fusion. If energy can be successfully extracted from this process eventually as some scientists predict it may possibly bring unlimited power to the energy hungry world.

Dr. Gomberg, who is scheduled to visit Bombay March 7 and 8, in a recent article in the *New York Times*, explained that "laser fusion is a relatively new approach to the problem of harnessing the energy of the hydrogen bomb." Fusion occurs when small atoms, such as the two heavier forms of hydrogen (deuterium and tritium) combine to form larger atoms, such as helium. It is believed to be the energy source of stars. The *Times* explained:

"The goal is to hit a pellet of fuel, such as a deuterium-tritium mixture, with converging pulses of laser light so intense that the surface layer of the pellet is blown off with extreme violence. Like the recoil of a cannon, it is hoped, this will crush the pellet from all sides to a density many times that in the core of the sun. The pellet, the size of a pinhead to begin with, would become microscopic and when the shock wave of compression reached its core, conditions there should become adequate to initiate fusion. The fusion reaction would then propagate outward through the remaining material of the pellet. The resulting explosion would be no greater than that of a firecracker."

Dr. Gomberg, who is president of KMS Fusion, Incorporated of Ann Arbor, Michigan, said that his company recently advanced another step in the programme for using lasers to release thermonuclear energy by fusion. Experiments at the company's laboratory have demonstrated "implosion (bursting inward) of spherical targets when irradiated with light from the KMS laser," he said. 'Significant reduction volume was observed by means of X-ray pinhole photographs. The measurements were made as part of a series of reduced-power laser shots designed to test and optimise the performance of the KMS pulse stacker, a device invented by KMS scientists enabling them to shape and time laser pulses so that laser energy will be delivered to the target at the most favourable rate. X-ray pinhole photography (based on the old idea of the pinhole camera) utilises the X-rays generated when laser light is absorbed by a target to form an image of the imploding pellet. These experiments are believed to be the first in which the X-rays emitted by the target have been used to provide direct observation of the onset and early stages of spherical implosion."

Dr. Gomberg said that his company has discovered that implosion and compression research can be done at low input powers and in that way a much higher data rate of important experimental results can be obtained at this stage. This also eliminates the possibility of glass damage when one is not doing experiments.

The observed compression, although smaller than is expected with full power laser shots, is significant, since it was accomplished with only about thirty joules of energy absorbed in the targets, the KMS president points out. Equally significant, he feels, is the symmetry of the X-ray emission and of the compression as revealed by the pinhole images, as indication of the effectiveness of the optical system used to focus the laser light on the target. The KMS experimental effort is designed to give scientific break even at the lowest possible input of energy.

Dr. Gomberg, born in New York City in April 1918, received three degrees from the University of Michigan—a bachelor of science in 1941, a master degree in 1943 and a doctor's degree in electrical engineering in 1951.

His career at the University of Michigan include: instructor and research associate on high frequency electrical energy (1941 1943); professor of nuclear engineering (1946 - 1961); and assistant director and director of the Minhigan Memorial Phoenix Project, the university's institute for the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy (1947-1961)

From 1943 to 1945, Dr. Gomberg was with the Naval Ordnance Laboratory as both a civilian employee and as an officer in the U.S. Navy reserve. In 1961 he was Carnegie visiting professor at the University of Hawaii.

Dr. Gomberg became deputy director of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Puerto Rico Nuclear Centre and a professor of physics at the University of Puerto Rico in 1961. He was appointed director of the nuclear centre in 1966, a position he held until he became president of U.S. fusion in 1971.

He has been a consultant to: International Atomic Energy Agency; U.S. Department of State; U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; Argonne National Laboratory; Lockheed Aircraft; Atomic Power Development Associates; Curtiss Wright; Ford Motor Company; General Motors Research Laboratories; and the World Health Organisation.

Dr Gomberg's professional service includes; delegate, first international conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy, 1955; U.S. representative, National Academy of Science, to the Soviet Union, 1957; chairman, committde on research reactors, National Academy of Science — National Research Council; and member committee on radiation effects, National Research Council.

Dr. Gomberg is a fellow and past member of the executive committee and the board of directors of the American Nuclear Societo. He is also a member of thd American Physical Society, the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, the American Society for Engineering Education' and a fellow of the American Public Health Association.

In 1952, Dr. Gomberg was given the Henry Russel Award of the University of Michigan for distinguished faculty service. In 1967 he received the university's Sesquicentenial Engineering Award. Albion College granted him an honorary doctor of sciene degree in 1968, and he received the Governor's Award for social service on Puerto Rico in 1970.

Dr. Gomberg has published about 100 scientific papers and has contributed to the following books: Recent Advances in the Engineering Sciences (McGraw-Hill, 1958) and Reactors for Research and Industry (Instrument Publishing Company, 1954).

From page 3

New Code...

fending himself against a criminal action.

Another measure of relief to the poor is the enlargement of the scope of the provision enabling a Magistrate to order maintenance to persons in need. Apart from the neglected wife and children for whom provisions exist under the old Code, the new provision enables a Magistrate to order maintenance in the case of a divorced wife or a parent or an incapacitated major son. These persons need not have to go through costly civil litigation to get maintenance. Provisions have also been made for the award of costs to the accused against prosecution in certain cases.

ANTI-SOCIAL OFFENCES

To deal with the increasing menace of anti-social offences, a new provision has been made enabling a Magistrate to demand security for good behaviour from a person who is habitually concerned with offences against laws relating to smuggling, black-marketing, abolition of untouchability, corruption, contribution to Provident Fund, etc., all of whom will be treated at par with habitual thieves.

The provisions in the existing Code relating to security proceedings have been overhauled to ensure that they are not abused against poor people, who for want of sureties are often kept in detention for long periods during the pendency of the proceedings. The new Code prescribes a maximum limit of six months for the completion of these proceedings. It also provides that if a person had been detained in custody for six months, the proceedings should automatically terminate. The need for sureties in bonds for keeping the peace has been dispensed with to help the poor people.

There is every reason to hope that the new Code will satisfy the long-felt need for a revised procedural law to ensure efficient and speedy justice to all.

AS USUAL

In the early hours the sleeper was roused by his nervous wife saying;

"John, I'm sure I hear someone coming up the stairs."

"What's the time?" he asked sleepily.

"Just two o'clock"

"That's all right," he said, turning over; "it'll be me!"

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From page 1

Only Gandhian....

resilience which makes us out to be mentally retarded in addition to our having grown morally-insensitive, callous, cynical, pretentious and hollow.

All our plans have invariably failed; and what do we do, but go and plan them bigger and worse than ever? Self-sufficiency has been the slogan all these years; but the papers announced only a week ago the arrival of a team of Russian oil experts to help locate and devise ways and means of extracting crude oil and subsidiaries! We have an array of experts adorning the Oil Gas Commission; they must have been eating their heads off, living off the fat of the land and no more wise than a new-born babe about ABC of prospecting for oil!

Shortages occur monotonously but they are not visualised and prevented by timely action On the other hand, without any fanfare of planning, Tamil Nadu was able to produce a surplus rice crop and has been exporting to Kerala, Maharashtra and even distant Bengal! Traditionally, Tamil Nadu depended on Nellore rice, but it has long been a thing of the past So the conclusion is that things happen without planning and what are planned never happen at all!

And on this ruinous, gigantic Moloch of planning we are fritering away thousands of crores with nothing adequate to show in return for them all.

It is sometimes argued that these lapses are inherent in democracy and could not be wished away by the starry-eyed idealist who has no place in the rough and tumble of that dirty game. Impliedly, those who play it do have dirty hands and corrupt hearts, but that we must put up with them for the sake of a democracy which is actually caricatured and burlesqued. Even the pretence of preserving its form has long been given up; and New Delhi has become a chess-board on which state-pawns are moved by an impetuous player whose sole aim would seem to save herself and sacrifice all the rest if need be.

We have by no means stabilised democracy and it is already paving the way for inspired talk of a qualified or limited dictatorship to replace it! If it comes about, it would be a case of *de facto* becoming acknowledged as *de jure* as well. The apathy with which such a noxious idea has been received by the public is itself a mournful indication of how steeply indolence and irresponsibility have seized the minds of the people at large.

IMMOLATION OF NON-ALIGNMENT

And then consider the cruel immolation of our principle of non-alignment which has drained the last dregs of such international respect as we did possess soon after getting our freedom. Had it been alliance or alignment with an equal, the mischief of it would not have been so bad, as now when it looks like a treaty between the tiger and the goat or sheep. Non-alignment needs no treaty since it stands on its feet; and a treaty makes nonsense of non-alignment, however it may be viewed.

Such political gaucheries pass muster for statesmanship while we have bartered away our freedom for a problematical or contingent good. The frantic attempts we are making to find the increased oil bill are marked by panic puerility which would ultimately hit us worse than if we had to tackle the oil question; otherwise to bid in a sellers' market and compete with the richest countries of the world is such a blatant piece of folly that it is astonishing to find no voice of reason or commonsense raised against it.

The passion to keep up with the Joneses next door has been our undoing all these years. Without ensuring adequate food to our teeming millions, we have been making a rake's progress with our resources, frittering them away in multi-star hotels, a tourist department, a domestic air-service, in nationalised offices and their Moghul magnificence for the delectation of a choice but venal and corrupt crowd who have managed to get a strangle hold on our infant and sickly economy.

By encouraging or conniving at local emeutes for one trumpery reason or other, those in power have assured themselves (correctly for the time at any rate) that they stave off a major showdown. Even the few irreconcilables who speak of a revolution speak without faith in themselves! No wonder that the Prime Minister recently declared that our people have a genius for muddling through any difficult situation to arrive at their goal at last! An unfallible prophecy with all future to sustain it!

But if one may indulge in a fancy, the present time seems most opportune for a shift back to the simplicities and pieti[illegible] Gandhism. Technology and automation have demonstrably betrayed the proudest nations of the West and driven them to a posture of mendicants because a forcible solution such as they can enforce might lead to the total destruction of all the Arabian oilfields! and their final lot would be infinitely more irretrievable than it is now.

NEMESIS

There is a just and pitiless Nemesis unweariedly at work which might remind them how those whom they exploited so ruthlessly in the past, are now having the time of their lives to exploit them in an access of delayed and pent up revenge.

Let us not fall into that pitiable state by our present frenzied folly to placate a black mailer. There is a national emergency in force; why it is there nobody knows, but we let it be because of our disinclination to assume responsibility. Instead, let that legal weapon be used to order a series of summary meaasures

(Contd. on page 12)

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davp 73/631

Space Science In Medical Practice

By. D. N. GUROVSKY and Dr. A. YEGOROV

SPECIALISTS who began to work in the field of space medicine learned soon that they knew more about sick people than about healthy ones. Experiments carried out to specify admissible deviations in the behaviour of man under various loads have contributed to our knowledge of normal and pathological limits and thus considerably enriched clinical medicine.

BIOTELEMETRY

Space medicine possesses great experience of developing and making use of various technical means. Soviet industry has mastered the production of miniature medical apparatus for safe and non-stop remote control of man's health on the basis of biotelemetry. Earth-based methods have been worked out for recording and transmitting by telemetry such physiological factors as the electric activity of the heart and the brain (electrocardiograms and electrocephalograms), the movements of the eyeball (nystagmograms) etc. The idea of continuous remote medical control, put into practice for the first time during space flights, has also found practical application in some fields of clinical and sports medicine.

Here are some examples. Certain radio telemetric aparatus originally used for space studies are now being extensively used in sports medicine, clinical practice and at health resorts in the USSR Among them are the Opyt-1 designed for the radiotelemetric recording of electrocardiograms and pulse frequency, the Opyt-4 for recording four physiological indices like pulse, respiration, arterial pressure and electrocardiogram from four people simultaneously. Methods of remote recording of physiological functions are also widely used for checking the condition of patients during operations and in the post-operational period.

ENDORADIO SOUNDING

Another trend is the elaboration of methods of endoradio sounding. In a general sense endoradiosondes consist of biological sensors and small-size radiotelematic transmitters which are introduced into the cavities of the body. Such apparatus make wires unnecessary during medical examination of astronauts, sportsmen and patients.

In some cases radiosondes can be used for studying the inner organism, and has found wide application in the examination of the gastro-intestinal tract. This method makes it possible to obtain by means of a radiotelemetric system information from a sensor placed inside the digestive tract. It can also transmit information on the presence of blood in the digestive tract and the rate of digestion.

Seismocardiography is yet another system used in space medicine, for analysing the work of the myocardium. It has been used during the space flights of Vostok-5, Vostok-6, all the spaceships of the Voskhod and Soyuz types, as well as on the orbital station Salyut. Seismocardiography is now widely used at clinics.

INSUFFICIENT MOTOR ACTIVITY

The reduction in the motor activity of men is a typical feature of the present age. It is due the wide application of automatic and mechanical means in everyday life. Insufficient mobility often leads to the development of a number of diseases of the cardio-vasculor system for example.

Moreover the treatment of many diseases is accompanied with a reduction of the motor activity owing to the patient having to keep his bed for a long time. Experiment conducted in space medicine when healthy people had to stay in a horizontal position for a long time, have revealed a number of changes which have proved unfavourable for the human organism. This is particularly evident when the person returns to normal life and work.

From page 2

also thanks to the favourable attitude shown by the research institutions of India to his work. This helped him establish contacts with many writers and Indologists and to work directly in the libraries of India.

Shifman's bo k is the fruit of many years of research. The fact that he, though a student of Tolstoy's works, continues to work fruitfully in the field of Oriental studies is a great asset. This is corroborated by the fact that a second edition of his monograph has appeared in an enlarged form supplemented by new materi ls. The author is planning to write a n w and a more comprehensive monograph on the Oriental theme in Russian literature which promises to be interesting.

The book Leo Tolstoy and the Orient has been very favourably received outside the USSR In India is was honoured by conferring the Jawaharlal Nehru Prize on its author At the initiative of the Sahitya Akademi, it has been published in New Delhi in the English and Hindi languages. It has also been translated into Japanese.

On the whole Shifman's monograph Leo Tolstoy and the Orient (second edition brought out by the Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1971) is an invaluable research work from the point of view of the wealth of material, profound analysis, and important conclusions drawn from these. This work has triggered off broad monographic studies of contacts between Russian writers and the East. The monograph has essentially broadened our knowledge of Tolstoy and his world outlook.

From page 11

to freeze the present situation so as to enable us to hark back to first things first, even at this late hour.

1. We are supposed to be producing out of our own oil-fields high-grade octane essential for high-speed air-craft. Let it be wholly ear-marked for the needs of the country's defence services, and the civil population be asked to go without petrol until we can augment our own oil-potential.

Let not the blase, the opulent and bloated money-bags be allowed to have their motor-car fleets, caravans, tenders and house waggons for gallivanting through the country. Let them be asked to lay out their resources in finding an alternative to petrol, such as charcoal gas, which did duty for the whole country during the second World War years under British control and direction.

2. Thermal power can be multiplied indefinitely since we have assured and copious reserves of coal. For domestic, agricultural and small-scale industrial production, the yield from this source—provided we establish a rational net work of such stations —would be stepped up or slowed down according to the tempo of demand.

Half of our hydro-electric schemes are dawdling through their schedule to ensure for contractors and middle-men a holiday with pay and perquisites of atrocious enormity. Hasten their completion to augment power-supply so that foon and warmth and cheap power are at the disposal of all. The mania for wasteful and ugly public architecture and sinister-looking sky-scrapers must be interdicted and pronounced a treasonable activity for the duration of the national emergency.

The Railways should give up the use of diesel as a criminal luxury and we musl revert to coal for all traction without exception. It would do the country good if trips to Delhi should be slow, costly and uncertain, specially when such trips are sponsored by branches of Tammany Hall from state capitals.

All-up air d livery of mail should be suspended sine die. It does not matter very greatly whether a letter reaches the next day or two days after the date of posting. Such enforced slowness would itself be a means of relaxing ourselves from the tension and traumas of a hectic life which is now the lot of the upper ten per cent and the next lower fifteen or twenty per cent. The great mass of our people stay put where they are, and are pulling their weight in silent self-effacement, which our sophisticated ingratitude has been taking for granted.

KHADI

Above all, make a huge bonfire of the files in the Planning Commission's straggling offices all over the country and then take a ceremonial, purificatory bath to feel a sense of release from the clutches of an evil monster. Initiative would automatically pass on to the hands of every one as and wherever he is, and he may be expected to shed his lethargy, seize his opportunity and savour the opportunity and savour the sweets of his honest and purposeful labours.

Khadi and hand-loom product can be multiplied ad infinitum to transform rural settlements intobee hives of industry, thrift, plain living and high thinking.

We produce more cement than there is a real demand for it, but the trade in collusion with the Government, is constantly drumming up a mythical scarcity to facilitate black-market operations. Sugar is another swindle which is wholly to the discredit of the Centre which finds in it an ever-full cornucopia of black money for its black purposes.

Considering all these gruesome features of our own national life, it is difficult to determine which of the two is the more abandoned and depraved villain — the Arab oil-kings who are black mailing the whole world or our own Government which is bleeding us and emasculating us methodically, scientifically and soullessly.

After all, what I have listed above are neither impractical nor inadequate steps to meet our crisis which is basically of our own making and only aggravated by the oil black-mail.

Let us do without oil for a time — or for ever if need be. Let our oil & gas experts roll up their shirt sleeves, discard their idiotic collars and ties and go down the shafts of our mines or sample the grim / spew of our oil-fields, learn at first hand the ropes and deliver the goods to justify themselves and their present sinecure assignments. Sack them if they fail in their tasks and find substitute talent which, by and large, languishes in the country for want of recognition.

If we do not order urgently such heroic measures, we shall end up as a colony of Soviet Russia with jealous and prying eyes from other rivals to it, to repeat the exploits of the first European marauders from the seventeenth century onwards who carved, each for his own country, a chota empire of their own, and made us hewers of wood and drawers of water in this ancient and holy land of ours.

For if we are indifferent to the loss or even abridgement of our dear won and priceless freedom, we are fit to be classed below the most primitive savage who, with all his privations, ignorance and backwardness knows and cherishes his freedom and independence, whose ignorance is indeed his bliss while our vaunted wisdom has already become anrelieved folly.

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I have run many risks in my life, but never the risk of t lling my wife what I had really thought of her. *Man in court.*

Discretion is the better part of —marriage.

The day begins with a brief staff meeting

Examining a patient.

The Family Doctor

Are there family doctors in the Soviet Union? Most likely, one can say "yes". They are the therapeutists who work at district polyclinic and render medical service to the population of district sections consisting usually of several houses. The network serviced by a district polyclinic is divided into such district sections. There are altogether about 40,000 polyclinics in the Soviet Union, with 733,000 doctors on the staff. The USSR has per every 10,000 of population 29 doctors (the FRG-20.7; the USA-19.2; Britain-16).

DAGNIA OZOLA is a district section doctor of Polyclinic No. 4 of the Kirov district of Riga, the capital of the Latvian SSR.

"We, district doctors," she says "are called upon to prevent occupational diseases, and are to ensure that all sanitary and hygienic rules are observed (in this regard, we work in concert with the district sanitary doctors.)"

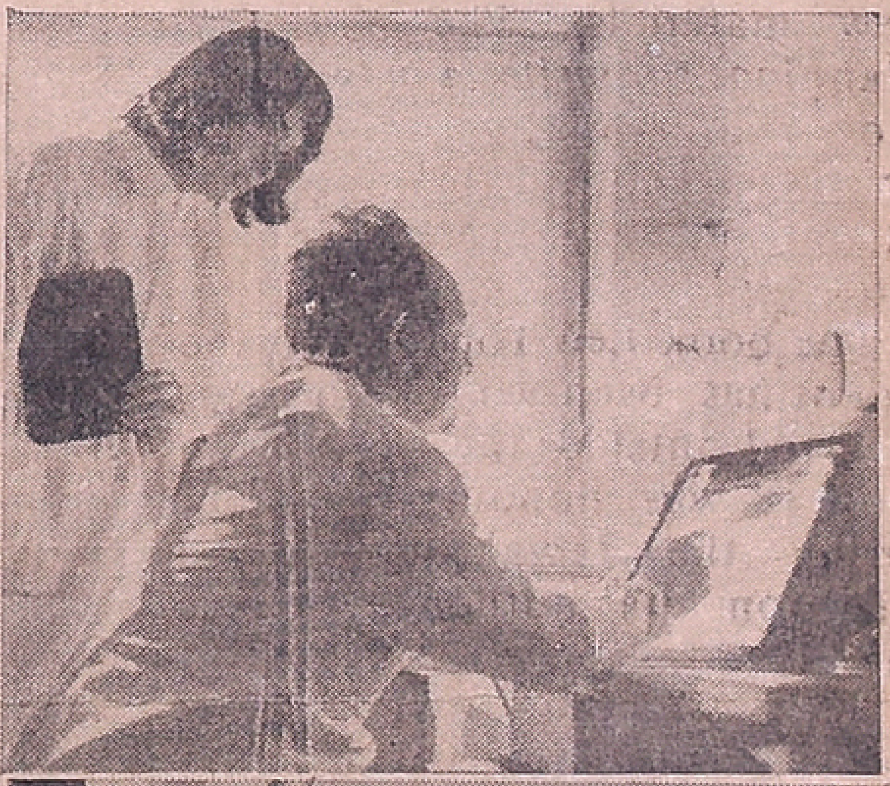
"Each town or settlement in the USSR has sanitary inspection centres. Their duty is to supervise the maintetenance of hygienic norms in the streets, yards or at enterprises. We are fully responsible for systematic check-ups, for detecting chronic diseases among patients, and for keeping them under constant medical observation.

"From the very first year at the institute, I have been keeping in mind that the main principle of Soviet health protection is prophylaxis.

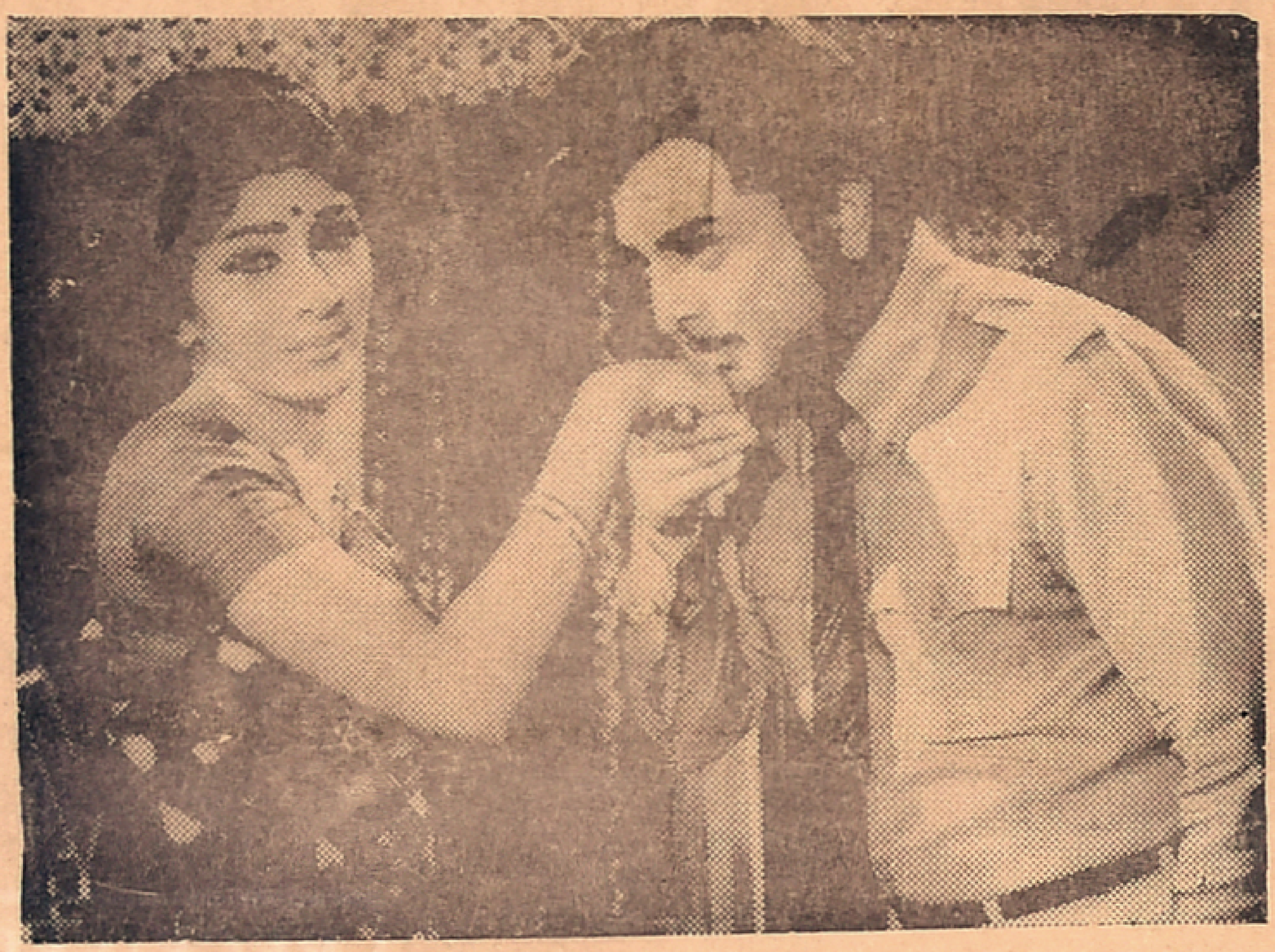
"Workers in the field of sanitation go round every house, and every courtyard. They are voluntary and active assistants of the district doctors. Nurse Valia and I meet them regularly. We explain to them how aid should be given during a heart attack, during colics or in an asthmatic fit. We educate them about the line of treatment to be carried out in case of influenza or infectious disease with which a patient may be laid up at home. Valia teaches them the art of making compresses, of applying cupping glasses or mustard plaster.

"Frequently, we act as disseminators of medical knowledge among the people."

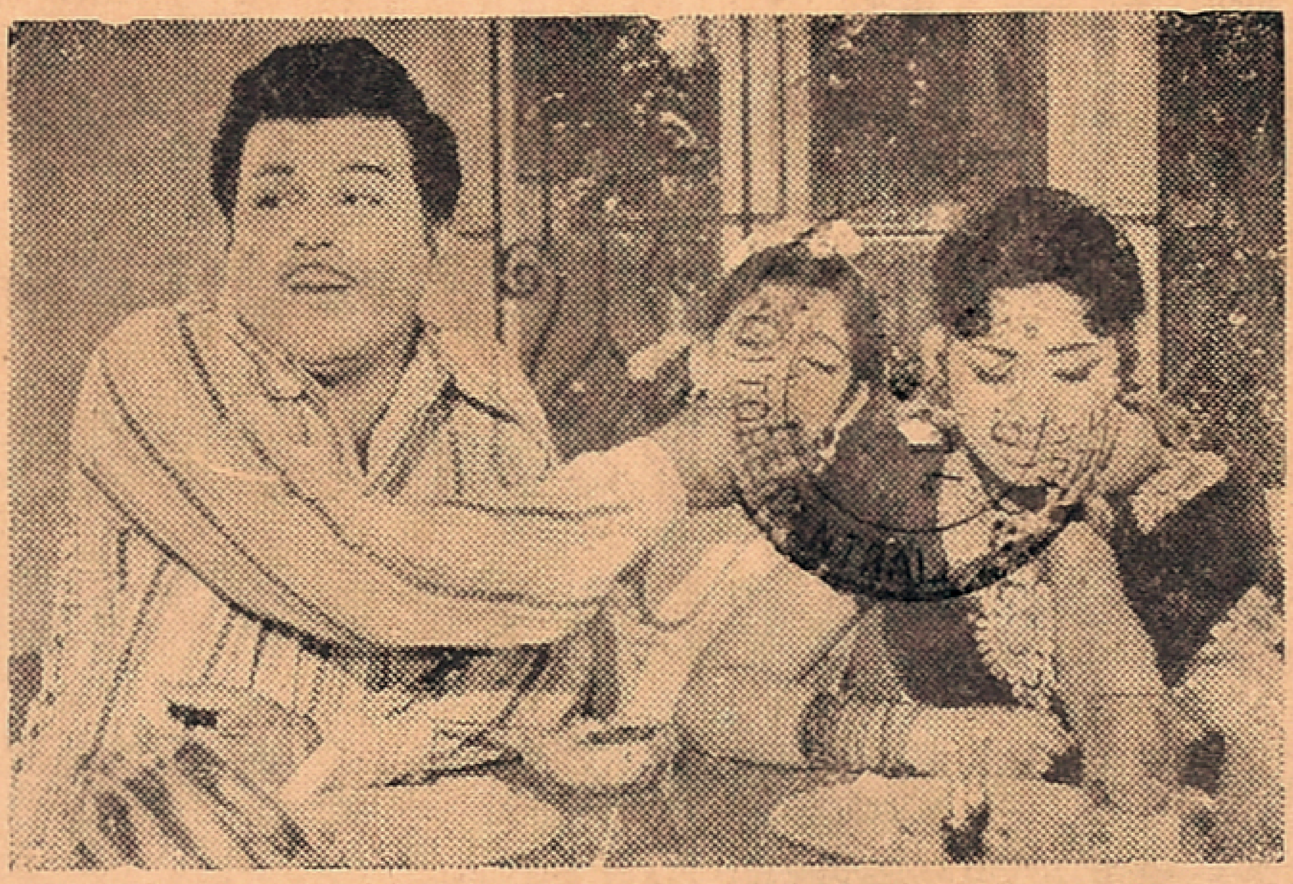
Letvia's Minister of Public Health V. Kanep visits the polyclinic.



Top: In difficult cases specialists are con ulted. Bottom: Physio therapy room.

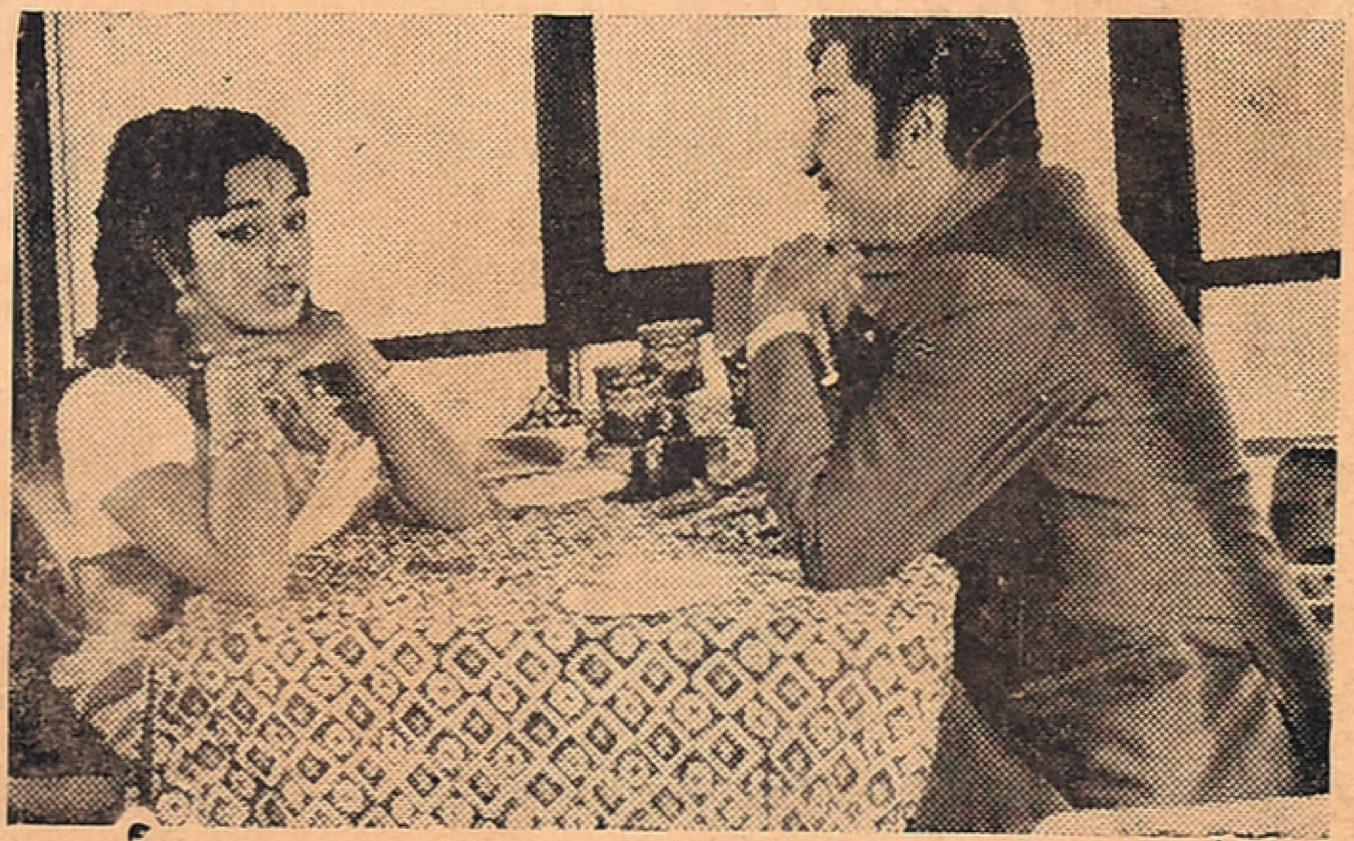


AVM Rajan pacifying Jr. Lakshmi in "Pattalathu Sippai."

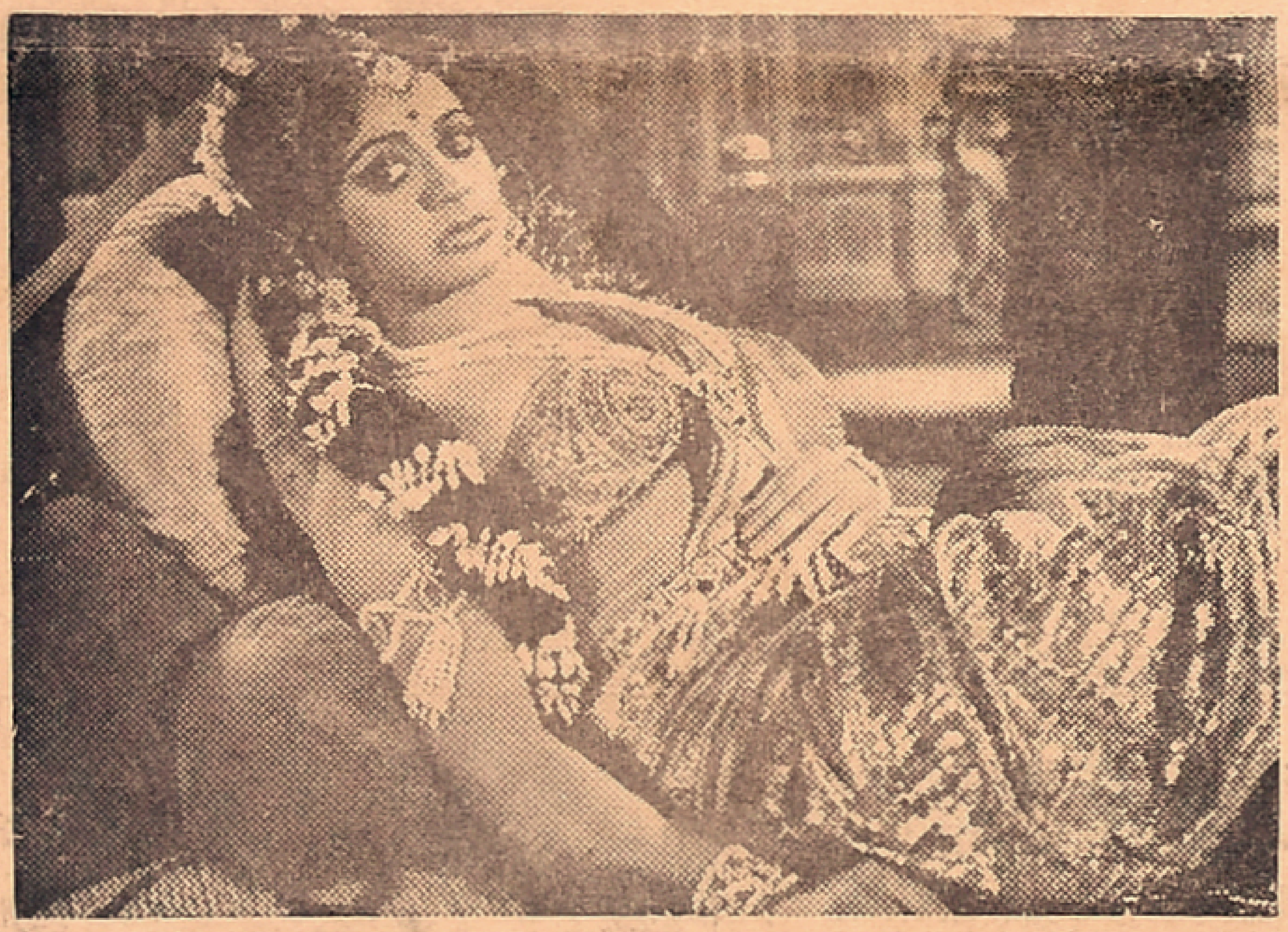


Jayachitra and Jaishankar in Udaya Arts' "Idayam Parkirathu"

FILM NEWS IN PICTURES

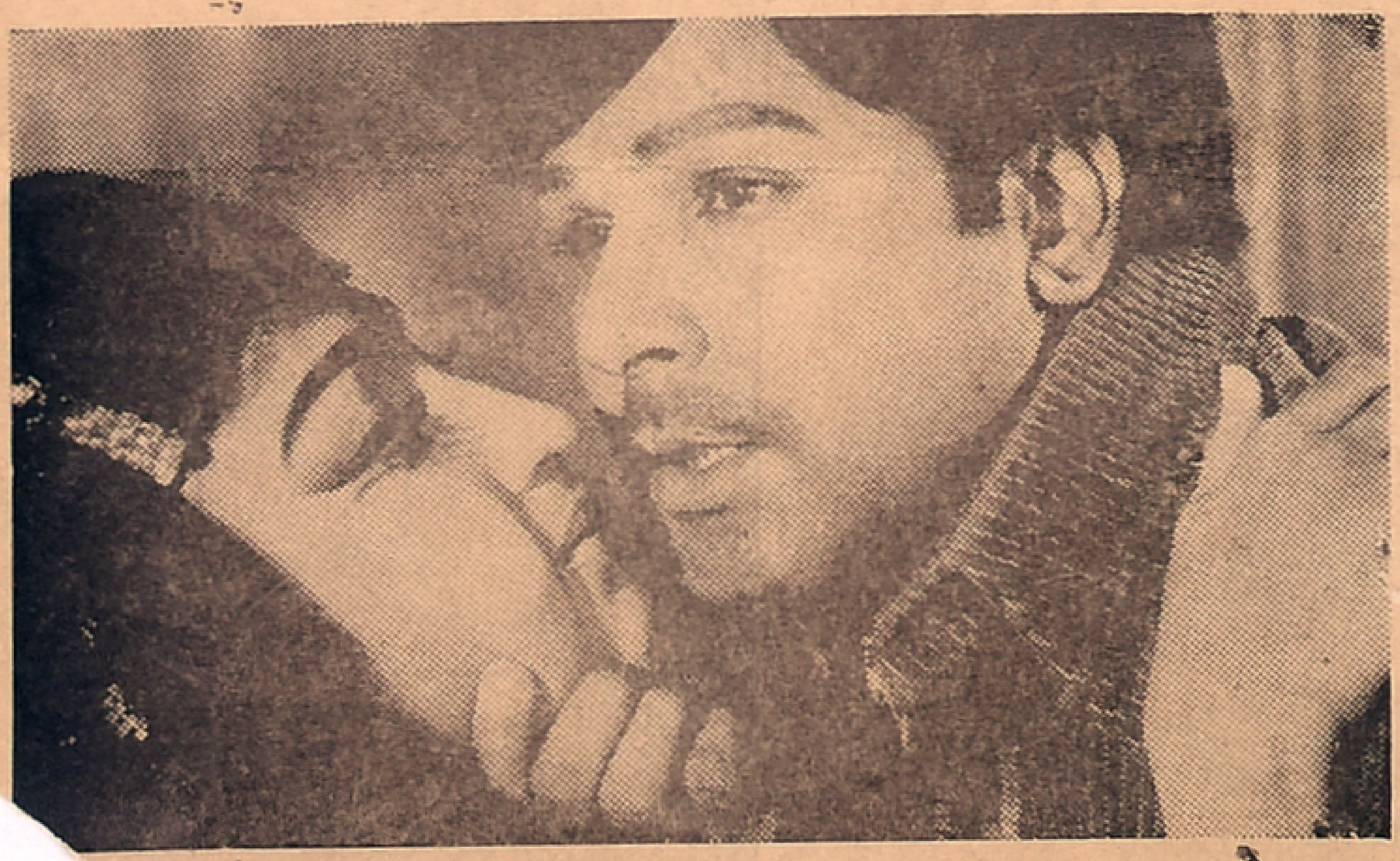


Veteran Sivaji Ganesan having a nice chat with lovely Manjula in "Avanthan Manithan."



Sri Vidya as she appears in "Sisupalan" which is expected to be released in city soon. It is produced by Sri Devi Cine Arts

Muthuraman playing with Jayachitra in Padmini Pictures "Kadavul Mama."



...ankar and Jaikumari in an intimate sequence in ...attan Soththu" produced by Indirani Films.

...hed for the Free India Private Ltd., by G. Rangarajan at the Free India Press, 77, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-600002. Editor D. Krishnamurthy.